

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2427.—VOL. LXXXVII.

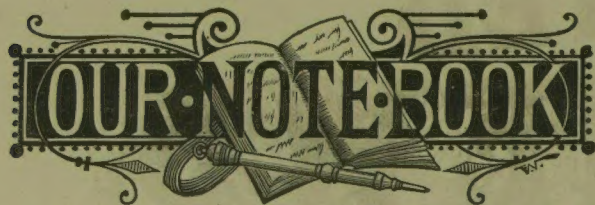
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE By Post, 6½d.



1. Lord Rosebery: "My party, gentlemen, is under my own hat." 2. Casket of Address presented to Lord Rosebery. 3. A Veteran of the old Reform days. 4. Sir Peter Coats. 5. Lord Aberdeen. 6. Mr. John Millar, President of the Paisley Liberal Association. 7. Rev. Dr. Brown: "Believe me, gentlemen, it is a bad sign when the tail wags the dog." 8. Mr. Stewart Clark, M.P. 9. Mr. Archibald Coats, of Woodside. 10. Mr. Young, Secretary of the Paisley Liberal Club. 11. Worthies of the old school. 12. Provost Clark presenting the Freedom of Paisley to Lord Rosebery.

THE GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN: LORD ROSEBERY AT PAISLEY.



An interesting ceremony was performed in the Castle, Dublin, on the 16th inst., when the Lord Lieutenant, in the name of the Queen, presented an Albert Medal to Dr. C. Thompson, of Tyrone Infirmary. The gallant doctor had not slain anybody in single combat, or fought and killed "two skinny Frenchmen and three Portuguese," after the good old fabulous English, Scottish, and Irish fashion; he had, on the contrary, saved life by removing "poisonous matter in a case of diphtheria by sucking it away—a mode of saving the patient which has more than once proved fatal to the operator." We must all agree with the Lord Lieutenant that "it was an act worthy of all commendation," but we may feel some hesitation about adding that it is worthy, in his Excellency's words, "of all imitation." At any rate, let us hope that imitators will have the skill, knowledge, experience, and coolness, as well as the daring, of Dr. Thompson; else, perhaps, the more valuable life will be sacrificed for the less.

In some towns and cities, notably Coventry and (it is said) Exeter, there are printed directions, at convenient points, for passengers (presumably foot-passengers) to "keep to the right." Some instruction of the kind is greatly needed in London, so that anybody who omitted to take the right-hand side in walking might at once be charged by the police with creating an obstruction. Life is grievous enough at the best, and yet there are boys, hobbledoys, and even grown-up persons whose delight it seems to be to intensify the grievousness by always and designedly taking their wrong side (that is, the left side) in the street, inasmuch that "circulation," as the French say, becomes a trial which would have extorted some hasty expression from patient Job. Even if you could spare the time to tear a boy limb from limb, or for a personal encounter with a brother idiot of mature years, who keeps you (as you also keep him) doing a "chassez-croisez" in the middle of the pavement or the road, to the inconvenience of other passengers and at the risk of being run over, you would be "run in" speedily by a guardian of the peace; so that you cannot avenge yourself of your adversary who takes the wrong side of you, and either bumps against you or sets you and himself dancing about in the absurd manner aforesaid. Some people apparently do not even know the accepted rule, or else do not know their right hand from their left, even in their sober senses; yet Cassio claimed to know as much (or little) as that even when he was drunk.

One of the most amusing instances of an absurdity created by an awkward collocation of words occurs in a book by a very accurate writer—Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History." In the first edition we read:—"Pursuant to the Act of Settlement, Anne, wife of Prince George of Denmark, and daughter of King James II., ascended the throne on the day of William III.'s demise, the 8th of March, 1702, and died on the 1st of August, 1714." It was certainly thoughtful of the Legislature to prescribe the day on which the Sovereign was to die. The construction was amended in the second edition.

The Second October Meeting came to an end last week without the disagreeable scene that had been expected to take place when Mr. Brodrick-Cloete's great horse, Paradox, won the Champion Stakes with ridiculous ease. This looks very much as if either "the public" were quite satisfied that he had good reasons for what he did, or, what is far more likely, as if "the public" he was supposed to have injured were represented by the few "betting men" who gave vent to a little groaning and hissing. There was, of course, no reason at all why the "layers of odds" should have been angry, for it is plain that they would profit, instead of losing, by the "scratching." The great handicap of the meeting, the Cesarewitch, was won by a French filly (Plaisanterie), which is wrongly stated to have been the first French horse that ever won the Cesarewitch, though several French horses (Palestro, Montargis, Peut-être, and Jongleur), to say nothing of the "Germans" Scherz and Adonis, and the "American" Foxhall, have won the Cambridgeshire. In point of fact Salvano, winner of the Cesarewitch in 1872, was "bred in France," though run by an English owner. The small price, about thirty guineas, that was originally paid for Plaisanterie, who has won some fifteen races out of some seventeen in succession, is, of course, remarkable; but her compatriot, Palestro, who won the Cambridgeshire in 1861, had cost only about half her price, just sixteen guineas, at his first sale.

Perfumes, which play so important a part in the Mussulman paradise, have a still unwritten history, so far as their effect upon individuals is concerned. Of some, who have been prominent in the world's history, we have anecdotes, which might serve for the basis of a new analysis of character. Louis XIV., for instance, literally as well as figuratively, lived surrounded by orange-blossoms; and Nero had a predilection for rose-water, by means of which he did not carry out all his reforms. On the other hand, the Duchesse De Lamballe, whose heroic conduct in prison and on the scaffold awakened remorse among her persecutors, was known to faint at the smell of violets; and Grétry, the composer, was almost equally sensible to the odour of roses. Later on, musk became a fashionable French odour, and was adopted almost as a party distinction by the "Incroyables" or "Muscadins" of the Directory. The Empress Josephine, true to her first political instincts and surroundings, filled her boudoir with musk in every form; whilst her husband, as if already dreaming of the Rhine frontier, from an early age to the end of his days sprinkled himself profusely with eau de Cologne.

It will be generally admitted that Lord Beaconsfield's reputation as a sayer of good things rests much less upon the originality of his own ideas than on the effective use of the ideas of other people. None of his political *bons mots* were more telling than his extremely apt comparison of the effete Whig Ministers to "a row of extinct volcanoes." But all the merit lay in the felicitous application, for the comparison is Wilkes's, with the sole difference that Lord Beaconsfield applied it to his opponents, and Wilkes to himself. It will be found attributed to Wilkes in Beloe's "Sexagenarian," a work published in 1817, and certain to have been a great favourite with the elder Disraeli. The admirable idea in "The Infernal Marriage" of the nether regions being turned upside down by Pluto's runaway match and introduction of a young and blooming bride, is, we have no doubt, borrowed from the popular French opera "La Révolte dans le Sérail," where a similar incident is attended with similar consequences. The groundwork of "Popanilla," the savage instructing himself in all arts and sciences by help of a shipwrecked trunk of the Knowledge Diffusion Society's publications, is borrowed from an old novel, whose title we do not at present recollect.

No English writer, we apprehend, ever enriched his native tongue with so many new words in so narrow a compass as Mr. S. L. Francis, author of an elegy on the death of Colonel Montgomery, killed in a duel about 1800. From these treasures—alas, ungratefully declined!—we cull some of the fairest specimens. Reaking, purblatic, athwarting, subvertion, caping, loquation, scioptric, dole, co-wretched. That the poetry is worthy of the diction will abundantly appear from the first two stanzas:—

What horrid glooms await these fields that bore
The Ambrosial cress, and streaky ray?
Has contest rose? or why these meads so bare?
And lo! each bird is silent on each spray.
'Tis conflict, that with grizzly hand withstood,
Although appealing thunders from above
Petition'd Heaven to spare the blood,
And renovate the duelists with love.

An archaeological exhibition of great interest was to have been opened at the Louvre last week. It would consist of terra-cotta figures from a necropolis recently discovered in the ruins of Myrina, a city near Smyrna. They are especially interesting as exhibiting in miniature the peculiarities of the grand reliefs of King Attalus's votive altar at Pergamus, so lately brought to light, and forming at once a complement and a contrast to the lovely sepulchral terra-cottas of Tanagra, so well represented in the British Museum. While the subjects of the Tanagra terra-cottas usually belong to private life, the figures from Myrina commonly represent deities, heroes, or athletes; while the former exhibit a dignified repose, the latter display and are distinguished by expression and energy, occasionally degenerating into the theatrical. They contribute to prove that the last age of Greek art was a very vigorous one, and that its works were related to those of the preceding period as Rubens is to Raphael.

There seems to be an advantage in having a National Debt, after all; but it would scarcely occur to many people that its non-existence is an obstacle to national thrift. Such, however, seems to be the case in the United States. All attempts to establish Postal Savings Banks after the European and especially the English model have proved, so far, abortive. The Government, in all its schemes, is met with the difficulty of finding a safe investment for the Savings Bank funds, when the National Debt is paid off—a not very remote contingency. It is scarcely likely that the public will deposit money with the Government unless promised a certain interest; and if no public debt existed in which the funds could be invested, the Government would find itself in the awkward position of having to levy a tax on the public in order to pay the interest due to the investors. In San Francisco, it appears that the State Government meets the difficulty by guaranteeing no fixed interest to depositors, but offering them what the State Treasury itself can make—a somewhat risky system, and likely to stimulate State Treasurers to a good deal of financing, especially at the approach of an electoral period.

Last week, in a remote district, there was unveiled, with little ceremony, the monument erected to the memory of one of the benefactors of the human race, Jacques Daviel. Probably few will recollect that it is to Daviel we owe the discovery of the operation for cataract by extraction—the source of restored sight to thousands who previously were regarded as hopelessly blind. Daviel was born at Barre, near Rouen, at the very close of the seventeenth century, and chiefly practised at Rouen and Paris. In 1762 he went to Geneva to consult the celebrated Swiss doctor Tronchin, but without obtaining any relief; for, after some months' illness, he died there, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery of Grand Saconex, and forgotten. A short time since, Dr. Haltenhoff, on the occasion of a congress of Swiss oculists, made an appeal for funds to erect a monument to their distinguished French colleague, and with their aid funds were speedily obtained. The monument, which is placed at the entrance of the cemetery, bears the well-chosen motto, *Post tenebras, lux*.

By-the-way, what is "negus"? In the days of our youth or childhood it was generally thought to be something (rather nasty) to drink, and was much in vogue at small evening parties and dances. Not that a bucket full of it would have got anybody into Cassio's disgraceful condition; still, it certainly was something to drink and it certainly had a suspicion of alcohol lurking about it. But now we read that "the Negus of Abyssinia" has nominated somebody to some high appointment. In Latin and Greek grammars there are to be found alarming "figures of speech" whereby the Latin and Greek poets performed the most wonderful feats of exchange between things and persons, between chalk and cheese, and so on, but it is not easy to recall any learned term which would satisfactorily explain even to a grammarian how the name of an English beverage comes to be used to designate an Abyssinian potentate.

We are glad to see that Lord Tennyson has been appointed President of the London Library. It is fitting that the greatest of living poets, and as such the greatest living man of letters, should occupy a position so eminently associated with literature. The value of this noble library to students and to authors cannot be over estimated. Two years before it was founded, Southey died, of all Englishmen of his time probably the largest devourer of books. He was also one of the most voluminous of authors. But Southey, though comparatively a poor man, had to buy all the books he needed, and in the course of his life accumulated a library of 14,000 volumes. What a saving of this masterly writer's time, what a saving to his purse, would the London Library with its 100,000 volumes have proved. A man, indeed, who loves books will never be satisfied with borrowing them. He must have his own shelves filled from floor to ceiling with "never-failing friends." But the student constantly requires to consult books for a temporary purpose, and an author writing on a special topic needs to know all that the best authorities have said about it. The catalogue of the London Library serves as a direction-post, and by the help of it he can travel in "the realms of gold" without leaving his own arm-chair. The abundant prosperity of the Library shows how well it has been managed, and everyone who makes frequent use of it will gratefully acknowledge the help he has received from the large knowledge of the librarian and from the efficiency of his staff.

In these days of acute political excitement, the most popular speaker may find that words will not avail him without facts. And for the benefit, not only of the platform orator, but of the statesman, a "Parliamentary County Atlas" has been issued from Mr. Stanford's house, full of matter which Parliamentary candidates are likely to find indispensable. Indeed, this beautiful atlas, produced in the form of an octavo volume, will not only admirably serve a temporary purpose, but promises to be of enduring value. The eighty-nine coloured maps it contains not only include maps of all the counties of England and Wales, but such physical and statistical maps as will rejoice the hearts of students. There is a map for each month in the year, showing the rainfall and temperature in England and Wales; a map exhibiting the distribution of population; another, presenting at a glance the occupations of the people; and a third, showing the agricultural condition of the country. Maps of Parliamentary representation, of the dioceses of the Church of England, of the death-rate, and maps coloured to explain the new Parliamentary divisions, are features of the work, which, as an auctioneer would say, "must be seen to be appreciated." Moreover, the volume is a Handbook, as well as an Atlas, and is full of the most valuable statistics with regard to registration divisions.

Thanks to the forethought and care of James Froude, any literary remains in any way connected with Thomas Carlyle are likely, for some time to come, to be unsavoury with the public. Since the Sage of Chelsea was dragged down by his literary executor from the proud pedestal on which the world had placed him, and it was proved that he possessed the same mean jealousies, peevish fits of ill-temper which occur to us all, most of the interest which at one time adorned Frederick the Great's historian has faded away. Still, everybody must regret the loss of Emerson's letters to Carlyle. Ralph Waldo Emerson, though not the genius which America would fain have us believe, was a writer of charmingly vigorous and clear English; and the letters from such a man to Carlyle, even if they had only referred to the most trivial subjects, would have been delightful reading. That they have been stolen, we can hardly believe, as the most greedy of autograph-hunters would scarcely steal letters which he can only read with locked doors, and in fear and trembling.

Religious enthusiasm has seldom been carried to such a ludicrous point as in a case reported from the most solitary spots amongst the Rocky Mountains. At those places where the scenery was most wild and grand—where travellers seldom and tourists never went—have been found, lately, printed in enormous letters, on rocks and on trees, Scriptural texts, warnings to sinners, encouragements to the pious, and such like. Nor was the wording of these texts in every case poetical; in fact, vigour, rather than grace, was remarkable. And, no matter how earnest was the heart of the perpetrator of these decorations on Nature's fine pictures, it became clear to the authorities, after a time, that his method of expressing his feelings could not be tolerated. A party was organised to go in search of the misguided preacher, and they found him thirty miles from New York. He was a very old man, a German, of unsound mind, who, having been a painter in his youth, was demented with the idea that his mission in life was to devote his art to saving his fellow-men. He had been carrying on his self-imposed task for more than a year!

However untrue it may be, it is proverbially notorious that the Scotch are less quick to see a joke than any other nation. But if the story which reaches us from Saxe-Meiningen be accurate, then this German state must henceforth bear the palm hitherto accorded to the land o' cakes. Mr. Abbey, the well-known American impressario, desired to engage for a tour in the United States the world-renowned company of Saxe-Meiningen actors and actresses who are under the charge of and subsidised by the Grand Duke. In reply to his offer of terms, the manager wrote asking better ones, which must include all hotel and travelling expenses. In a mood more jocular than business-like Mr. Abbey retorted that he was a theatrical manager, not a lodging-house keeper, but that, as the Germans were so exacting, he might feel inclined to come to terms with them provided that the Grand Duke joined the company and consented to appear every night. His satire was evidently lost, for he has received a curt official response stating that his offer would be placed before the Council, but it was feared that his Serene Highness would be unable to avail himself of the proposal.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The playwright's art must indeed be in a dull and depressed condition when the public patience is tried with such dramas as "Estranged," recently produced at the Gaiety, in order to help the audience in spending an hour or so pleasantly before the burlesque begins. The faith of most managers in these days is far stronger than their discretion, but it is a new and strange thing to offer as an attraction a play that has no interest, humour, point, or pathos, and has been written in an absurdly pretentious style. Mr. Williamson has done good work before now, and will probably try again, undaunted by this disappointment; but before doing so he must study the stage a little more closely, and put himself in touch with the taste of modern audiences. This particular drama gives one the impression that it is a maiden work unearthed from a pile of forgotten manuscripts, and risked for the fault of something better. In such a play the actors and actresses have literally no chance whatever of distinguishing themselves. They behaved loyally enough to the author, but they could not save his play, notwithstanding their very kindest intention.

The burlesque now running at the Gaiety, written by Mr. Stephens and Mr. W. Yardley, is, however, a great improvement on its many predecessors. It is intended as a respectful perversion of the Lyceum "Olivia," and will certainly amuse all who have seen that delightful work. Miss Laura Linden's imitation of Miss Ellen Terry is at once one of the cleverest and most harmless things of the kind that the modern satirical stage has seen. This same young lady was funny and direct enough when she "took off" Miss Eastlake in one of the Princess's melodramas. But here her task was far more difficult. Miss Terry has no marked peculiarities. Her acting has no particular accent. The only thing at all in excess is her wealth of grace and prodigality of attitude. It is here that Miss Laura Linden steps in and shows that the least mannered artist has still a manner. She does not disfigure the wavy movements, the hand pointings, the apparently artless attitudes, the clings and the ceaseless restlessness of the Lyceum Olivia; she simply reproduces them in miniature. As a rule, the caricaturist defaces. The effort is to ridicule and belittle, to make us think less of our idols and ideals. Miss Linden, however, in this instance shows the highest effort of the art of mimicry. She reproduces the technique of Miss Terry's art, and suggests her manner without making us think worse of the original. The way in which for a second or so she gets the very tones of Miss Terry's voice, is wonderful. Only those can appreciate it thoroughly who have closely watched the original through a course of years. The one likely to be most amused at Miss Linden's humour is Miss Ellen Terry herself. The task of Mr. Arthur Roberts, who, of course, plays the Vicar, was comparatively easier; but the parody of Mr. Irving is not so successful. Imitation apart, it is a clever performance *per se*. The actor has not for a long time so strongly suppressed his own individuality, and moderated his excess of gesture. It is a thoroughly genuine and truly comic bit of acting—quiet, rich, and sententious. The way in which Mr. Arthur Roberts looks at a tiny pillow before going to rest, and says, in a serious and melancholy tone, "I cannot sleep on my left side! I will toss up for it. Ah! I have won!" is deliciously droll. This is subtle humour as contrasted with clowning and horseplay. The same moderate and clever spirit animates the whole burlesque, which follows Mr. Wills's play very closely, and does not injure it in the least. It is a relief to find that Gaiety burlesques are once more played without dropping the curtain. Three-act burlesques were manslaughter in small doses. It is to be devoutly hoped that they will never be heard of any more. If all funny entertainments were conceived in such a true spirit of humour, and executed with such cleverness and moderation, there would be no need to protest against them. In "The Vicar of Wideawakefield," we find genuine laughter, capital songs, and a most amusing and grotesque parody.

Mrs. Weldon's play at the Grand Theatre, Islington, has been received courteously, and has elicited a considerable amount of common-sense on the part of her audience. It is a great mistake to suppose that social difficulties and individual wrongs can be amended or righted by *ex parte* statements put into the mouths of the various characters in a work of fiction. Had the "lunacy law drama" given rise to any party feeling, a very bad and disastrous precedent would have been initiated. The examiner of plays probably trusted to the common-sense of the people. He was right. All the direct and personal matter was received with only a courteous smile. It was not resented, nor was it strongly applauded. It was tolerated, and no more. But the people turned with evident delight to the artistic features of Mrs. Weldon's performances, and received her songs with genuine enthusiasm. Well, indeed, they might, for such singing is very seldom heard on the dramatic stage. Not a word was lost; not a note missed its mark. It was true dramatic singing, and whether the song was Gounod's "Ruth," or the old Scotch ballad "Annie Laurie," the artist had the whole audience at one and in sympathy with her. There could be no two opinions about art like this. And as it turned out, Mrs. Weldon, notwithstanding her inexperience, was the best actress in the company. It is the rarest thing in the world to find an amateur who is easy and natural in scenes of high comedy. No excess in gesture or movement, in voice or delivery, marred Mrs. Weldon's performance of the ill-used Hester Stanhope. Her bitterest speeches were uttered without effort; her most caustic remarks displayed no heat or temper. Hester Stanhope was a quiet, sweet-voiced English lady, who had evidently suffered, but was in no mood for resentment. We have here a clever artist, clearly lost to the stage; and it seemed a thousand pities, to those who looked on dispassionately, that the art that in a song could instantly humanise and charm a gigantic audience, creating a silence that could be felt, and an enthusiastic murmur of approbation—that the sensitive skill that, without training or experience, could give us what the stage so very much wants, the true breeding and refinement, in contradistinction to the false—should be thrown away on an *ad captandum* play, and exercised in attempting to break down the valuable barrier between the stage and the platform. Mrs. Weldon's art is better than her play, which necessarily overstates a case for the sake of securing a principle. Miss Adelaide Bowering, an excellent actress, who has not been seen on the stage for many years, was thoroughly amusing in the conventional character of a talkative and vehement old maid. She had all the best things to say, and she said them admirably.

The whole of young London is now repairing to Her Majesty's Theatre, to see Miss Kate Vaughan dance in the Italian ballet, "Excelsior." What a wonderful thing is individual attraction! This self-same ballet has been running now for many months. Two Italian dancers of the first excellence have exerted themselves with praiseworthy enthusiasm night after night, and performed heroic acts of endurance, but the public have never shown any marked and strong delight in an excellent entertainment until an English artist and dancer floats on from the wings and tantalises her admirers with scarcely five minutes of the poetry of motion. Miss Kate Vaughan's charm is patent; it is evidently irresistible; and it is a good sign. Taste cannot be in a very degraded condition

when with such simplicity and so little effort the art of dancing in its purest form can be so sincerely appreciated.

Then, in one moment, she put forth the charm
Of wavy paces and of waving hands.

This is the singular art of this extraordinary lady. She does not beat the stage with her feet; she floats about it. Others perplex themselves with effort; she glides unconsciously. With her it is not a dance but a dream. And all London goes to see it. That one short spell of "airy fairy" movement is worth all the superhuman effort of a Limido and the wondrous gyrations a Cecchetti—excellent as they both are. What matter, however, in what form art is displayed on the stage. How infinitely preferable the days of the poetic Kate Vaughan to those of the crude caperings and caracoles of "Wiry Sal." *Autres temps, autres mœurs.*

It is rumoured that the production of the Olympic drama, announced for Saturday, will be postponed again until Wednesday next. Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal announce the speedy opening of the St. James's Theatre with a version of Sardou's "Maison Neuve," by Mr. A. W. Pinero. At last we are to have an English version of this celebrated play. It has been discussed for fifteen years at least; and the scene is evidently to be in England, for it is to be called "Mayfair." A very strong company indeed has been engaged; and at last Mr. Hare will get a good part. Old Genevoix could scarcely be made a bad one. "Maison Neuve" was produced in Paris on Dec. 4, 1866. Madame Fargueil, Felix, Parade, and St. Germain were all in the original cast. C. S.

LORD ROSEBERY AT PAISLEY.

Although members of the House of Lords are supposed not to interfere directly in elections to the House of Commons, they are free to take an active part in the general discussion of party politics at the approach of that appeal to the new constituencies which is regarded with so much interest. The Earl of Rosebery, on Thursday week, attended the political demonstration to which the Liberals of Paisley had long looked forward in the Townhall, Paisley. There was a crowded and enthusiastic meeting. Lord Rosebery arrived in Paisley in the afternoon, and drove to Woodside, where he dined with Sir Peter Coats. When the noble Earl entered the hall he received a welcome by acclamation, the audience rising *en masse*, waving their handkerchiefs, and cheering lustily, the organ the while discoursing "The National Anthem." Sir Peter Coats was voted to the chair. The Earl of Rosebery was then presented with an address by the Paisley Liberal Club. The address was inclosed in a handsome casket made by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, of London and Sheffield. This address heartily welcomed him to Paisley, and assured him that his visit would further the Liberal cause in the town, and district. It expressed admiration of his versatility, eloquence, and tact, and alluded to his past services. Although his career was short, he had already filled important offices in the State. The way in which he had brought before Parliament and the country the necessity for reforming the House of Lords had gained for him the support and esteem of all Liberals. The address concluded by hoping that Lord Rosebery would be ever found on the side of all that was pure and noble in government, a friend of the people, and an influence for good in the State. Lord Rosebery, in reply to this address, delivered a forcible and lively speech, dealing with the chief political questions at issue between the Liberal and Conservative parties. We give an illustration of the scene at this meeting. On Tuesday Lord Rosebery was at the opening of the Sheffield Reform Club.

BLOWING UP OF ROCKS AT NEW YORK.

A new maritime approach to the harbour of New York, by Long Island Sound and the narrow strait called by New York people the East River, is about to be opened for the ocean traffic of that great commercial port. On Saturday, the 10th inst., the tremendous operation of blowing up the large rock which obstructed the navigation was successfully accomplished. This engineering feat is the greatest of the kind that has ever been accomplished, and in many respects is quite unique. Flood Rock, which formed a barrier nine acres in extent, blocking the channel known as Hell Gate, between Long Island and Ward's Island, has hitherto been a great obstruction to ships passing to or from the East River and the Sound. General Newton, chief of the United States Engineers, undertook the entire removal of the rocks, so that the water should everywhere be 26 ft. deep at low tides across the whole channel. Commencing operations in 1875, he has thus been between nine and ten years in preparing for the event. From two shafts, tunnels were driven in every direction, their total length measuring 21,670 ft., at a depth of 50 ft. beneath the low-water level. In all, twenty-four galleries or tunnels were run from north to south through this island, the longest of which was 1200 ft. These were intersected by forty-six others, running nearly east and west, the longest one being 625 ft. After the galleries were completed, the next work was to drill the roof and the pillars full of holes in which to put cartridges of dynamite. These holes were drilled around the tops of the pillars and in the roof only. Two kinds of explosives were used—dynamite and rackarock—to the amount of 300,000 lbs. The cartridges, when filled, were taken over to Flood Rock, and thence into the galleries, where the workmen pushed them into the holes by means of long wooden ramrods. The enormous mine was studded with 14,000 cartridges, of a total weight of 14 tons, and all were connected by electric wires with a battery. The mine was fired by a little daughter of General Newton, eleven years old, pressing a button which completed the electric circuit. Immediately, an immense volume of water, with large fragments of stone and wood, rose to a height of 150 to 200 ft., trembled aloft for a second, and then sank into the river. The shock was slightly felt on the shores, but a tremble was felt throughout the city and for miles away. No damage was done to the surrounding property. The explosion apparently has completely destroyed the rock. It is believed that as soon as the necessary dredging is done the greatest obstacle to navigation in the East River will be removed.

There has always existed a deep channel through the strait that would float the big Liverpool packets, but they could never make the turn around Hallet's Point while Flood Rock was in the way. One other benefit which New York will receive from this removal of Flood Rock, besides the direct benefit of doubling the narrowest part of Hell Gate Channel, arises in this way: the tide reaches flood in the Sound some time after it reaches flood in the East River, and the consequence is that the tide runs down through the Gate longer than it runs up. The larger the channel through Hell Gate the more water will rush out to sea through Gedney's Channel, and the more water there the better will the channel become. The improvement at Hallet's Point helped the channel several inches, and now that the Flood Rock is gone there will be still further improvement.

The Rev. Henry Arthur Morgan was on Saturday last elected Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

PREPARING FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Gladstone is still acting on the principle, seemingly, that he laughs best who laughs last. At any rate, while keeping his hand in by letter-writing and by felling trees at Hawarden, the Leader of the Liberal Party continues to keep his polemical hilarity bottled up, and will not, so it appears, uncork till he deems the time ripe for decanting his eloquence at Edinburgh.

With regard to the younger members of both Parties, political activity increases as we draw near the date for the General Election in November. The Prime Minister on the 15th inst. afforded noteworthy proof of the high degree of mental agility required at this juncture. Mayhap, the Marquis of Salisbury felt it imperative to rebut at once Mr. Chamberlain's incisive criticisms on his changeable policy the previous evening at Trowbridge. Anyway, the noble Marquis took train to Brighton, under the wing of that complacently beaming political chameleon, Mr. R. S. Marriott, with whom he dined in Brunswick-square; and at night the Premier drew a large Conservative audience to the Dome of the Pavilion.

Lord Salisbury had good reason to be dissatisfied with the meagre reports of his speech the next morning, owing to the break-down of the telegraphic arrangements at Brighton. The address was as important as the Newport Manifesto. In the first place, the Foreign Secretary denied that there had been any inconsistency in the Irish or Foreign policy of the Government. But it was on the engrossing land problem the noble Marquis mainly dwelt. He claimed the right of the Conservative Party to be considered land reformers, on the score that the late Earl Cairns had anticipated the action of the Liberals by introducing and carrying the bill dealing with entailed estates, which was received cordially by noble Lords on both sides of the House, it will be remembered. While acknowledging some details might be corrected in Earl Cairns's Act, he contended that the general objections to entail had been removed by the noble Earl. As to settlement, Lord Salisbury believed the principle would defy all the efforts of Parliament to upset it. In fine, his Lordship said,—"While I am at one with a policy which makes every bit of land saleable, I am not at one with a policy which enables a man to squander the property of his wife and children." He then roundly declared Mr. Chamberlain's plan for the compulsory purchase of land for allotments to be unworkable and impracticable; and earnestly concluded with a rebuke to Mr. Gladstone for complacently bowing his head before "the wave of infidelity which is sweeping over the land." But he did not believe the people were for the Disestablishment of the Church.

The Earl of Rosebery has in his various speeches in Paisley, in Kilmarnock (the freedom of which was presented to the noble Earl on Saturday last), and in Sheffield been commendably brief. Would that his contemporaries were equally exemplary in compressing their views! His Lordship exhibited a neat wit in coining phrases at Sheffield on Tuesday, when he owned the soft impeachment that he was a "Liberal Imperialist," rejoicing in the growing movement in favour of loyal Federation; and was not to be discouraged by the appellation of "Coroneted Socialist" hurled at him from advocating Parliamentary interference to reduce the terribly long hours that railway and omnibus men are now condemned to work. Nor was he to be dissuaded from recommending State aid to help unemployed labourers to emigrate, under some reasonable and fair system. Finally, he called upon Liberals of every section to loyally follow Mr. Gladstone as their one great Leader.

Lord Randolph Churchill displayed characteristic intrepidity in braving a public meeting at King's Lynn on Monday, in order to champion the candidature of Lord Henry Bentinck, in the teeth of many of his audience, who manifestly preferred Mr. Joseph Arch as their representative. The noble Lord's habitual adroitness was shown in answering Mr. Chamberlain with the words of Mr. Bright, whom he ventured to call his "friend," albeit he is about to oppose him in Birmingham.

In the centre of "the caucus" itself, Mr. Chamberlain on Monday night made a vigorous electioneering speech at the Townhall for the benefit of the Birmingham Two Thousand. It was a reiteration of his well-known views, spiced with a fresh denunciation of the Marquis of Salisbury. But the benevolence of Mr. Chamberlain's precepts was hardly supported by the cold shoulder he is said to have shown to the deputation of unemployed artisans who waited upon him in his palatial abode in the suburbs of Birmingham on Tuesday, to seek his sympathy and advice. The lesson of kindness and urbanity has yet to be learnt by some members of the late Administration.

It is worthy of remark here that Sir Richard Cross, speaking at Manchester, on Monday, and the Earl of Iddesleigh, in addressing a meeting at Henley, on Tuesday, both spoke hopefully of the prospects of the Conservatives at the General Election. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach spoke in a similarly confident tone at an exceedingly large meeting of Yorkshire Conservatives within the York Exhibition Buildings on Tuesday night; and made merry at the expense of the late Liberal Ministry, whom he accused of vacillation. The bracing air of Balmoral had plainly agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who maintained that the present Government were in favour of reducing the Income Tax, of promoting local self-government, and of furthering every necessary social reform. Lord George Hamilton, addressing an open-air meeting in Broomfield Park, Southgate, last Saturday, pithily put the Conservative case this way—that Common-sense showed that men should choose those who had succeeded rather than those who had failed.

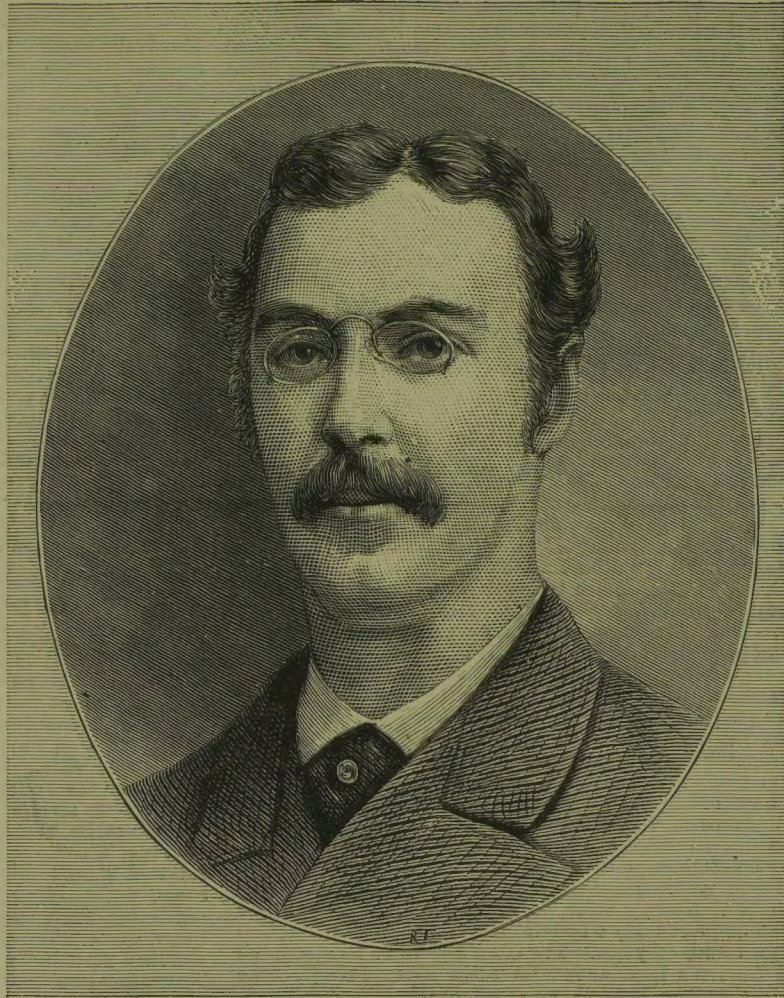
Sir Charles Dilke on Tuesday capped his Halifax speech promulgating the Liberal plan for local self-government by a portentous deliverance at Chelsea, where he aimed to pose as a second Lord Palmerston. But life is too short to study such inordinately long addresses. Noble Lords and right hon. Baronets should take pity on the public, who may well welcome with relief the admirably terse and vivacious speeches of Mr. Labouchere—witness his lively, pointed address on behalf of Mr. Trower in Marylebone on Tuesday. Brevity being the soul of wit, excellent and exemplary in its way also was the compact speech Mr. William Ingram delivered to the Liberals of Boston last week. Would to goodness candidates generally would master the art of compression!

The seventeenth annual National Cat Show, which has been held this week at the Crystal Palace, is the largest show of feline pets yet held, numbering 500 animals in all, being an excess of 130 over the total of last year's show. It is also of considerably higher merit, taken as a whole, than has ever previously been the case.

A numerous and representative meeting assembled at the Mansion House yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding—to support a movement for the memorial to the late Earl of Shaftesbury. Earl Granville moved a resolution that some enduring national memorial should be established. Lord Mount-Temple seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and an influential committee was appointed.



PRINCESS MARIE OF ORLEANS,
DAUGHTER OF THE DUC DE CHARTRES.



PRINCE WALDEMAR OF DENMARK,
YOUNGEST SON OF KING CHRISTIAN IX, OF DENMARK.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT THE CHATEAU D'EU, NORMANDY.

The marriage of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, the youngest son of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and brother of our Princess of Wales, to Princess Marie d'Orléans, a daughter of Duc de Chartres and great-grandchild of King Louis Philippe, took place last Wednesday at the Chateau d'Eu, in Normandy, the residence of the bride's family. Eu is a small town between Dieppe and Abbeville, near the seacoast at Treport, and on the border of Picardy. The ancient Counts of Eu, who were of the Artois family, became conspicuous in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries among the chivalry of France. Their descendants allied themselves with the Royal House of Bourbon. The Château, which was built in 1578 by Henri de

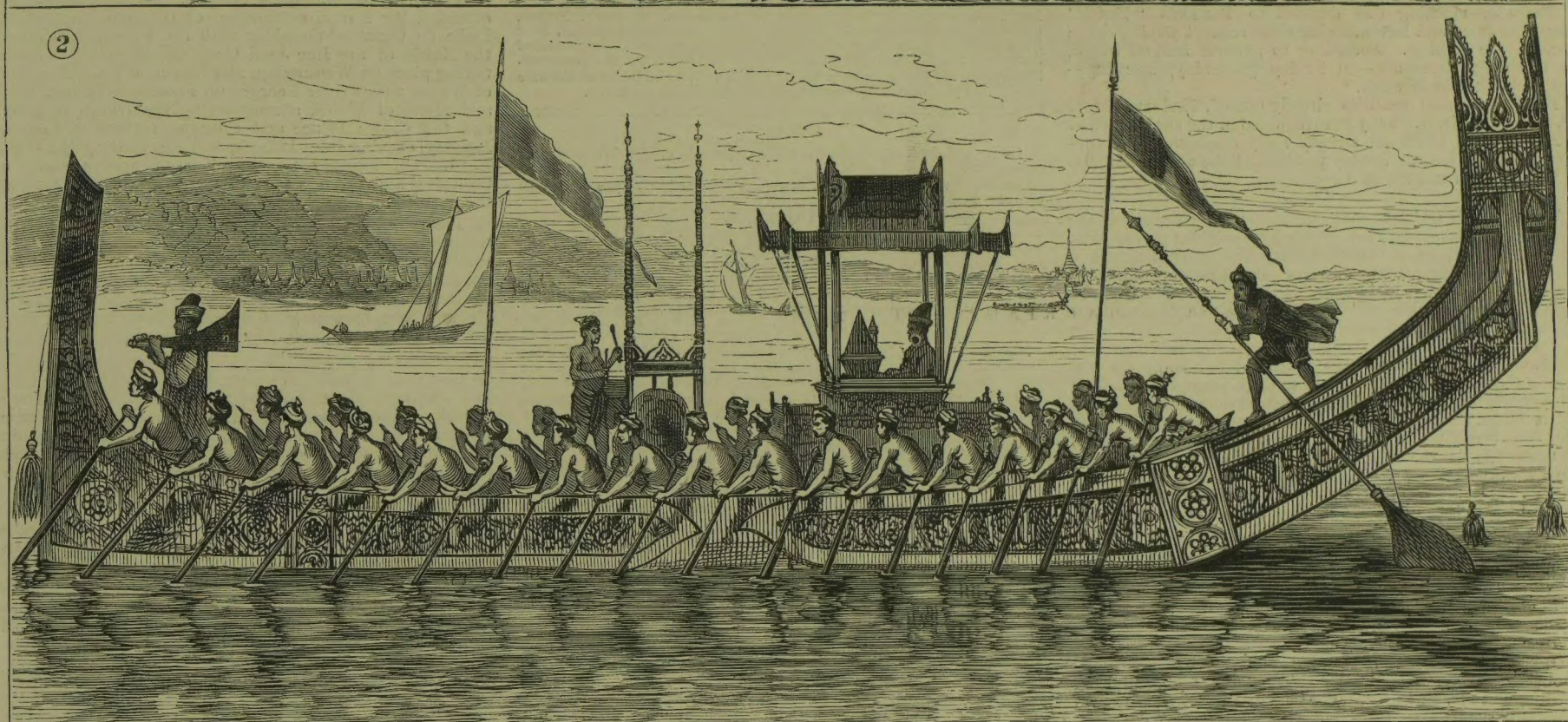
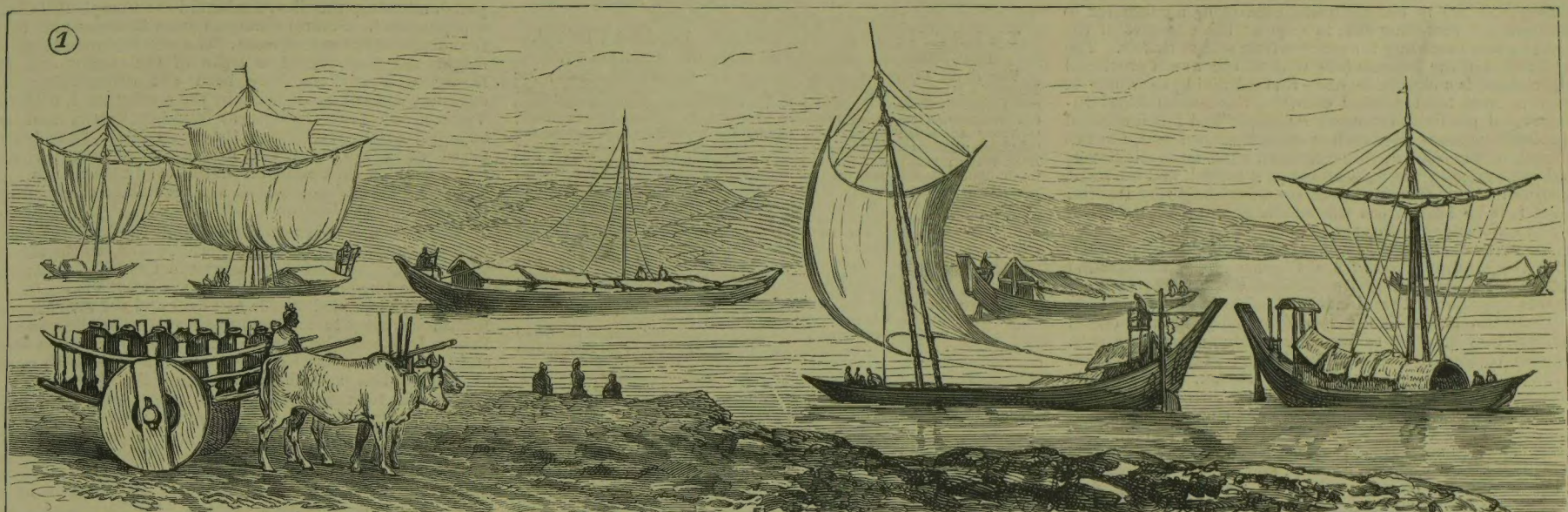
Lorraine, Duc de Guise in 1661, was purchased by one of the Orleans family, Madame de Lauzun, who bequeathed it to the Duc de Penthièvre, but through the marriage of Louis Philippe's mother, heiress of the last Duc de Penthièvre, to Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, it reverted to the House of Orleans. It is a low red-brick building of no architectural beauty; the interior was splendidly decorated by King Louis Philippe, and contains a valuable collection of historical portraits, those of the Guises, the Bourbons, and the contemporary Royal personages. King Louis Philippe here received the visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in 1843. The marriage of the young Princess Marie d'Orléans, this

week, at Eu, was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by the Queen of Denmark and Royal Family from Copenhagen. It was preceded, on Monday, at Paris, by the formal signing of the marriage contract in the town house of the Duc de Chartres, at which also the Prince of Wales, having arrived from Vienna, was present.

Lord Longford has made an abatement of 15 per cent on the year's rent due last March. His Lordship, on the coming-of-age of his son, Lord Pakenham, has presented the town of Longford with £200 towards lighting the township.



SKETCHES IN BURMAH: A BURMESE TRAVELLING CART.



1. Native boats on the Irrawaddy; native cart on the river bank. 2. The Burmese Minister's State Barge (from a native's drawing). 3. Jetty on the Irrawaddy (from a drawing by Mr. Grant).

MUSIC.

THE BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The fifth triennial celebration opened on Tuesday morning, and closed yesterday (Friday) morning. The Bristol Musical Festival Society was founded in 1873 for the purpose of training a voluntary choir with a view to the establishment of festivals in triennial recurrence. The society has been increased from 300 to 500 members, each being a guarantor to an extent not exceeding £10, in case of the expenses of the performances exceeding the receipts from sale of tickets. The chief object of the festivals (like that of other such provincial celebrations) is a charitable one—that of aiding the funds of the two great local medical charities, the Bristol Royal Infirmary and the Bristol General Hospital; and this is effected by collections made after each morning performance, the net proceeds of the festival, and donations. The large amount of good work done by the institutions just named, and the great expenses incurred thereby, render pecuniary help very needful, and it is to be hoped that the results of this week's festival may be satisfactory in this respect.

The musical arrangements were on a highly efficient scale, under the conductorship of Mr. Charles Hallé, whose band was associated with the Bristol Festival Choir. The opening day was appropriated to Handel's "Belshazzar," an oratorio that contains much fine music (especially in the choral portions) that deserves to be more widely known than it is. The solo vocalists were—Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Hilton. The oratorio was given with additional accompaniments written by Mr. E. Hecht. In the evening a miscellaneous concert was given, comprising more or less well-known vocal and instrumental pieces. The solo vocalists were—Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. M. Worlock.

For Wednesday morning "Elijah" was announced, followed by the second miscellaneous evening concert.

Thursday morning was devoted to Berlioz's "Faust" music, the third and last miscellaneous concert having taken place in the evening. According to general festival usage, the closing performance—on Friday (yesterday) morning—consisted of "The Messiah."

Besides the solo vocalists already named, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Mr. H. Piercy were included in the engagements.

Mr. Charles Hallé (as already said) conducted the performances, Mr. George Riseley presided at the organ, and Mr. D. W. Rootham was the chorus-master.

The thirtieth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace began last week, with a substantial programme. Miss Fanny Davies made an extremely favourable impression by her very fine performance of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, with cadenzas by Madame Schumann, whose pupil Miss Davies has been. The young lady has an excellent mechanism, a firm and elastic touch, and phrases well. She also played, with similar success, some unaccompanied solo pieces. Miss Davies should be much more heard of. Mr. Prout's third symphony (produced at the Birmingham Festival last August) was given at Saturday's concert, and again favourably received. Mdlle. Pauline Cramer sang Leonora's great scena from Beethoven's "Fidelio" with good dramatic intention, but under the damaging influence of a severe cold; and Mr. Lloyd gave the tenor air "Light, light at last" (from Mr. Cowen's cantata "Sleeping Beauty") with fine effect—as at the recent Birmingham Festival. The vocalists just named, and Miss H. Arnim, Mr. H. Jones, and Mr. Thorndike, were associated in the quintet from Wagner's "Meistersinger"; the introduction to the third act of which, and the dance of apprentices and procession music from the same opera, having closed the concert, which opened with the overture to Cherubini's early opera, "Lodoiska."

An Irish night was given at the Promenade Concerts last week, and included various popular vocal pieces of a national character, effectively sung by Mdlle. De Lido, Miss H. D'Alton, and Mr. E. Lloyd. The benefit of Mr. A. Gwyllyn Crowe, the conductor, takes place this (Saturday) evening; and the manuscript overture that gains the prize offered by Mr. W. Freeman Thomas will be performed next Thursday.

The first of a series of three Richter concerts will take place this (Saturday) evening, with a programme of interest, although devoid of novelty.

Mr. Walter Bache's sixteenth annual pianoforte recital takes place at St. James's Hall next Monday afternoon, when his programme will consist of a selection from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, and Chopin.

The Abbé Liszt is expected to come to London and conduct the performance of his oratorio, "St. Elisabeth," at the sixth and last of the series of Novello's oratorio concerts to be given at St. James's Hall. This interesting event will take place on April 6.

It is announced that Anton Rubinstein will visit London about May next, in order to give a series of seven historical recitals. The programmes are to include music of three centuries, from pieces for the virginal by the old English masters, Byrd and Bull, to works of the latest and most advanced school. At the second recital M. Rubinstein will play from memory no fewer than eight sonatas of Beethoven. These will be the "Moonlight," the D minor, Op. 31; the "Waldstein," the "Appassionata," and the sonatas in E minor, Op. 90; in A major, Op. 101; in E major, Op. 109; and in C minor, Op. 111.

Hood's Comic Annual for 1886, just published, contains a farce, entitled "The Mounted Patrol," by George R. Sims, and numerous other humorous contributions, in prose and verse, by authors of note; fully illustrated by well-known artists.

In presence of a distinguished company, in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, on Monday—Sir William Jenner in the chair—the annual Harveian oration was delivered by Dr. Quain, F.R.S., who reviewed the history and progress of medicine, more especially the discoveries during the past fifty years.

NOVELLO'S ORATORIO CONCERTS.

Conductor, Mr. Mackenzie.
TUESDAY, NOV. 10, Mackenzie's ROSE ET SHARON.
TUESDAY, DEC. 1, Gounod's MORS ET VITA.
TUESDAY, DEC. 22, Gounod's REDEMPTION.
TUESDAY, FEB. 2, THE SPECTRE'S BRIDE (first time in London); and A PATRIOTIC HYMN by Antonia Dvorak, and Mackenzie's LA BELLE DAME.
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, Dvorak's STABAT MATER, Goetz's THE WATER LILY, and Wagner's THE HOLY SUPPER OF THE APOSTLES.
TUESDAY, APRIL 6, Liszt's ST. ELIZABETH.
Engagements have already been made with the following artists:—Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Santley. Prices of admission to each Concert—Stalls 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 6s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Subscription for the six Concerts, Stalls, £2 10s. Subscribers' names received by Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.; the usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, at Three.
Mr. GEO. WATTS' ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT. Madame Adeline Patti, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Madame Norman-Neruda, and other eminent artists. Prices, 2s. 6d. to 21s. Tickets and programmes at St. James's Hall, and usual Agents.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, OLIVIA, by W. G. Willis. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving; Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked in advance, or by letter or telegram.

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1884-5; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past forty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK.

OCTOBER 24, 1885.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—*Twopence* to Africa (West Coast of), Alexandria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Constantinople, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States of America; and *Threepence* to China (via Brindisi), India, and the Transvaal. Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Westwood House, Lancashire, Mrs. Walmesley, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at North Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Henry F. Swan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Thornton-heath, by the Rev. F. N. Style, M.A., Vicar of Crook Hill, St. Mary Cray, Kent, assisted by the Rev. Montague Browne, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Edward Uvedale Marrett, Lieutenant 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, third son of the late H. R. D. Marrett, surgeon, Madras Army, to Laura Mary, younger daughter of Edward Francis Herring, of Thornton-heath, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., drowned while bathing, at Ericeira, near Lisbon, Thomas Arthur, lamented husband of Mary Jane Sleigh, of Lisbon, and son of the late Alexander Sleigh, of Liverpool, aged 40.

On the 18th inst., at 41, Ayrshire-road, Stoke Newington, London, Richard Keals, architect, of Auckland, New Zealand, aged 65. New Zealand papers please copy.

On July 27 last, at Lucknow, Upper India, Patrick Alexander Donald Carnegie, barrister-at-law, and of the Middle Temple, aged 29 years and eight months; also, at Fairwater, Double Bay, Sydney, N.S.W., on Sept. 7 following, Arthur George Clarke Carnegie, aged 28 years, the eldest and second sons of Patrick Carnegie, C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service, and of Ellery Court, Norwood, Surrey.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington, Chelsea, &c. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEK-DAY.—A First-Class Cheap Train from Victoria 10.0 a.m. Day Return Tickets 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car; available to return by the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Exp. ess-Train, or by any later Train.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—First-Class Cheap Trains from Victoria 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-Room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., available by these Trains only.

BRIGHTON.—THE GRAND AQUARIUM.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at East Croydon. Day Return First-Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Time-Book, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station; and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and 8, Cranford Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Lunch-circus Office. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON.

The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.

Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families, can be had at reasonable prices.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

Lessee and Manager, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, a New Play, by Henry A. Jones and Wilson Barrett, entitled HOODMAN BLIND. Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, E. S. Willard, C. Cooper, E. Price, G. Walton, C. Hudson, C. Fulton, Evans, Bernage, Elliott, Barrington, &c., and George Barrett: Miss Eustlake, Madame; Hundley, Cooke, Clithrow, &c. Prices: Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £9 9s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. Box-Office, 9.30 to Five. No fees. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe. MORNING PERFORMANCE of HOODMAN BLIND EVERY SATURDAY at Two.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD. DARK DAYS, by J. Conynne Carr and Hugh Conway. EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. H. Beerholm Tree, Mr. G. Sugden, Mr. R. Pateman, Mr. E. Maurice, Mr. I. B. Durham, Mr. Forbes Dawson, &c., and Mr. Barrymore; Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Helen Forsyth, Miss Lingard. Booking-Office open Ten to Five. No fees.—HAYMARKET.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W.

Lighted by Electricity. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE CASTING VOTE. Followed by, at Nine, the very successful Farcical Play, in Three Acts, by H. C. Cartan and Cecil Raleigh, called THE GREAT PINK PEARL. For Cast, see daily papers. Doors open at 7.10, commence at 7.30. Carriages at Eleven. Box-Office open Eleven till Five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3700). MATINEE of GREAT PINK PEARL, SATURDAY, NEXT, at Three. Preceded by Comedietta at 2.15. Doors open at Two. Mr. Edgar Bruce as Anthony Sheen. Business Manager and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1885, THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

Celebrated the COMMENCEMENT of THEIR TWENTY-FIRST YEAR AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, where they have given NINE PERFORMANCES PER WEEK, in one continuous season, since Sept. 18, 1885. The occasion was duly celebrated by the introduction of AN ENTIRELY NEW and BRILLIANT PROCESSION, "Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from 9.30 till Seven.

GREAT SUCCESS of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME, which will be repeated at every performance.

Everybody should be present at Mr. G. W. Moore's (assisted by his daughter, Miss Victoria Moore) Prestigatory Séance and Marvellous Feats of Legerdemain.

THE COURT.

The Queen attended Divine service in Crathie parish church on Sunday forenoon, and, it being Sacrament Sunday, her Majesty, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, partook of the holy communion. Princess Frederica of Hanover, and Baron Pawel Rammingen, from Abergeldie Castle, were present. The service was conducted by the parish minister, the Rev. Archibald A. Campbell, D.D., who also preached. Several strangers from Braemar and the surrounding district were present. The weather was exceptionally bright and pleasant.—The Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg have been out deerstalking several days.—A suite of apartments in the south turret, between the Victoria and York Towers, at Windsor Castle, and several adjacent rooms overlooking the Long Walk, have been prepared as a residence for Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg on their return from Scotland next month. Their Royal Highnesses' apartments are near those occupied by the Queen when at Windsor.

The Prince of Wales and suite and Sir A. Paget, together with the Staff of the British Embassy, dined, on the 15th inst., with the Emperor of Austria, at the Castle of Schönbrunn; and on the 16th inst. his Royal Highness left Vienna for Paris. He was accompanied by Sir A. Paget and the members of the British Embassy to the railway station, where he was met by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, Princess Lobanoff, and Count Esterhazy. A great number of English residents at Vienna had assembled to witness the departure of the Prince, who took leave of them in the most cordial manner. The Prince arrived at Paris last Saturday evening, and paid a visit to President Grévy on Sunday afternoon. President Grévy called on the Prince of Wales at the Hôtel Bristol on Monday afternoon; and in the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Duke and Duchess de Chartres at their residence in the Rue Jean Goujon. On Tuesday the Prince attended the formal celebration of the civil marriage of the Duke de Chartres' daughter with the Prince of Denmark at the Mairie of the Rue Jean Goujon; the religious ceremony taking place on Wednesday, at Chateau d'Eu. The Princess of Wales, with Prince George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, accompanying the Queen of Denmark and the Crown Prince and Princess, arrived at Cologne on Monday evening from Lübeck, and alighted at the Hôtel Du Nord. On Tuesday the Royal party paid a visit to the Cathedral and the new part of the town, leaving for Paris in the evening.

The reigning Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by the hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess and their son, arrived on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace last Saturday evening from Germany. It being the anniversary of the Grand Duke's birthday, the Duchess of Cambridge gave a dinner party, at which the Duke of Cambridge was present.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Sir Edward Grey, Bart., of Falldon, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. S. F. Widdrington, of Newton Hall, Northumberland, took place on Tuesday in the parish church of Shilbottle, Northumberland. Mr. Beaumont was the best man; and the bridesmaids were Miss E. Widdrington, sister of the bride, Miss Grey, Miss Jane and Miss Constance Grey, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Cust and Miss Pease. The Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, Rector of Morpeth, uncle of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Golightly, M.A., Vicar of Shilbottle.

Mr. D. A. Bevan, younger son of Mr. Richard Lee Bevan, of Brixworth Hall, Northampton, was married on Tuesday morning, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to the Hon. Maud Brand, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Hampden. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Adolphus Nepean as best man; and the six bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Thomas, Miss Alice Brand, Miss Rachel and Miss Olive Sturgis, and Miss Campion, nieces of the bride; and Miss Allix, niece of the bridegroom. The Archbishop of York officiated, being assisted by the Rev. H. A. Harvey, uncle of the bride, Viscount Hampden giving his daughter away. The service was choral.

A county meeting, presided over by the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, was held at Ruthin last Saturday, when it was decided to open a national subscription list to re-erect, in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign, an immense pyramidal structure upon Moel Famau, one of the highest mountains in the district. The erection, which was one of the most familiar landmarks in the neighbourhood, was built by public subscription in 1809, to commemorate the jubilee of the reign of George III., Lord Kenyon laying the foundation-stone. It collapsed during a terrific gale in October, 1862.

The Prince of Wales has signified his approval of a proposal to hold a Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, in connection with the Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington next year. Already thirty-three Chambers of Commerce at home and in the colonies have agreed to take part in the congress.

The Munster and Leinster Bank commenced business on Monday, when twelve branches were opened—two in Dublin, and ten in different parts of Ireland.

The School Board for London on the 15th inst. discussed the question of letting school-rooms for political purposes. Eventually, the previous question was carried by a majority of two to one.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, an influential meeting was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday in support of the National Association promoted by the Countess of Dufferin for supplying female medical aid to Indian women.

The Bath Town Council on Tuesday agreed unanimously to the scheme for further developing mineral water baths, at a cost of £20,000. New buildings will be erected, with all the Continental system of thermal treatment.

The City Commission of Sewers have adopted a long report from a special committee, who, after careful consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that the administration of the Education Act by the London School Board is extremely unsatisfactory. The committee have been empowered to wait on the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education and place their report before them.

The Mayor and Corporation, most of the leading county families, and a large number of clergymen were present on Wednesday morning at the reopening of the nave of St. Albans Abbey, which has been restored at a cost of £70,000, of which Sir Edmund Beckett, who has been the amateur architect of the work, aided by Mr. Chipple, formerly in Sir Gilbert Scott's service, has contributed £50,000. The munificent donor was present with a large party, and read the first lesson, the service consisting of matins and Litany, the last being said by the Bishop of St. Albans, and an appropriate sermon by the Archbishop of York, whose Chancellor and Vicar-General Sir Edmund Beckett is.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Reports from different parts of the country speak hopefully as to the condition of trade, and although the revival has not as yet brought more business to the Money Market, rates for accommodation have taken a slightly upward tendency, owing to the continued withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for export to Germany. While, however, the amount of cash lying idle is so large as it remains at present, there is little hope of any material advance in the value of money. The last return of the Bank of England showed that the bankers' balances had reached the immense total of 31 millions sterling, being 6½ millions in excess of the amount at this time last year.

The change for the better in the political situation has had a very beneficial effect upon Stock Exchange business, and an important advance in securities has taken place. The home funds and international loans are naturally higher, while home railway stocks have been further influenced by the more satisfactory trade prospects, although the traffic returns of the companies have not as yet shown any improvement. The upward movement in American railway issues has made further progress; while, to a lesser extent, Canadian also have advanced. It is curious, however, to notice that the "run" is upon certain best-known stocks, and that in many cases equal securities, even by the same company, are at greatly varying prices. This is, however, a not unusual experience at the beginning of a rebound from a period of great depression, and it is one which sooner or later is put right.

The Highland Railway Company's dividend is 4½ per cent per annum for the half-year ended August last, which compares with 5 per cent per annum for the corresponding period, and with 5½ for the August half of the year 1883. This must be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances of the period.

On Monday the Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited, commenced business in the premises of the late Munster Bank, Limited. The head office is at Cork, and branches have been started in ten other centres, Dublin having two establishments.

Few amongst American railways enjoy such a good reputation here as the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and the steadiness of the prices of the company's various issues was a noticeable feature during the recent period of depression. The half-yearly dividend on the shares has just been announced, at the usual rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Surprise of a disagreeable nature was caused by the smallness of the dividend announced by the Royal Mail Steam-Parcel Company, only 10s. per share of £60 being notified, as against £2 10s. paid on account of last year. The market value of the shares has in consequence fallen from £46 to £40. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the recent advance in freights has, on the whole, been well maintained, and that the prospect generally has improved for shipping companies.

At the present market value of £3, the shares of the Scottish Australian Mining Company, Limited, yield to the investor a return of £6 13s. 4d. per cent; the dividend for the past half-year being 20 per cent per annum, or similar to the rate paid for the previous year and a half.

The dividend of 10 per cent per annum announced by the Imperial Continental Gas Association is the same rate as for the previous two half-years, and compares with 12 per cent per annum for the ten half-years to December, 1883, after which the capital was increased from £2,800,000 to £3,500,000.

For the third consecutive year the dividend on the shares of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, Limited, is to be 6 per cent.

A further improvement is shown in the financial condition of the National Safe Deposit Company, Limited, the result of the past year's business enabling the directors to pay a dividend of 2s. per share, equal to 1½ per cent. Up to the present time but little success has attended the operations of the company, and in 1882, ten years after its registration, £2 per share was written off as lost, thereby reducing the share capital to £195,680, in £8 shares. The first dividend was 1s. 6d. per share for the year 1882-3, and this was followed by a similar payment the next year.

T. S.

TELPHERAGE.

Telpherage is the name which has been given to a system of automatically transporting goods by the agency of electricity. The system was the invention of the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin. He began the construction of a telpher-line on the estate of Lord Hampden at Glynde, near Lewes; and his plans were perfected by Professor Perry, his successor. The line has been completed, and was formally opened last Saturday by Lady Hampden, who electrically started a loaded train on the line. The line is a double one, nearly a mile in length, and is composed of two sets of steel rods, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, supported on wooden posts of T-shape, and about 18 ft. high. The carriers, or skips, as they are technically termed, are iron trough-shaped buckets, each holding about 2 cwt., and suspended from the line by a light iron frame, at the upper end of which is a pair of grooved wheels running on the line of rods. A train is made up of ten of these skips, which are in electrical connection with each other, and with an electrical motor which is placed in the middle of the train, having five skips in front of and five behind it. At a point about midway of the length of the line is the engine-house, in which is a steam-engine which drives the dynamos. From these latter the current is led to the line, and thus to the electrical motor which moves the train. The use to which the line is put is to carry clay from a pit to the Glynde railway siding, whence it is delivered into trucks and transported by rail to the works of the Newhaven Cement Company.

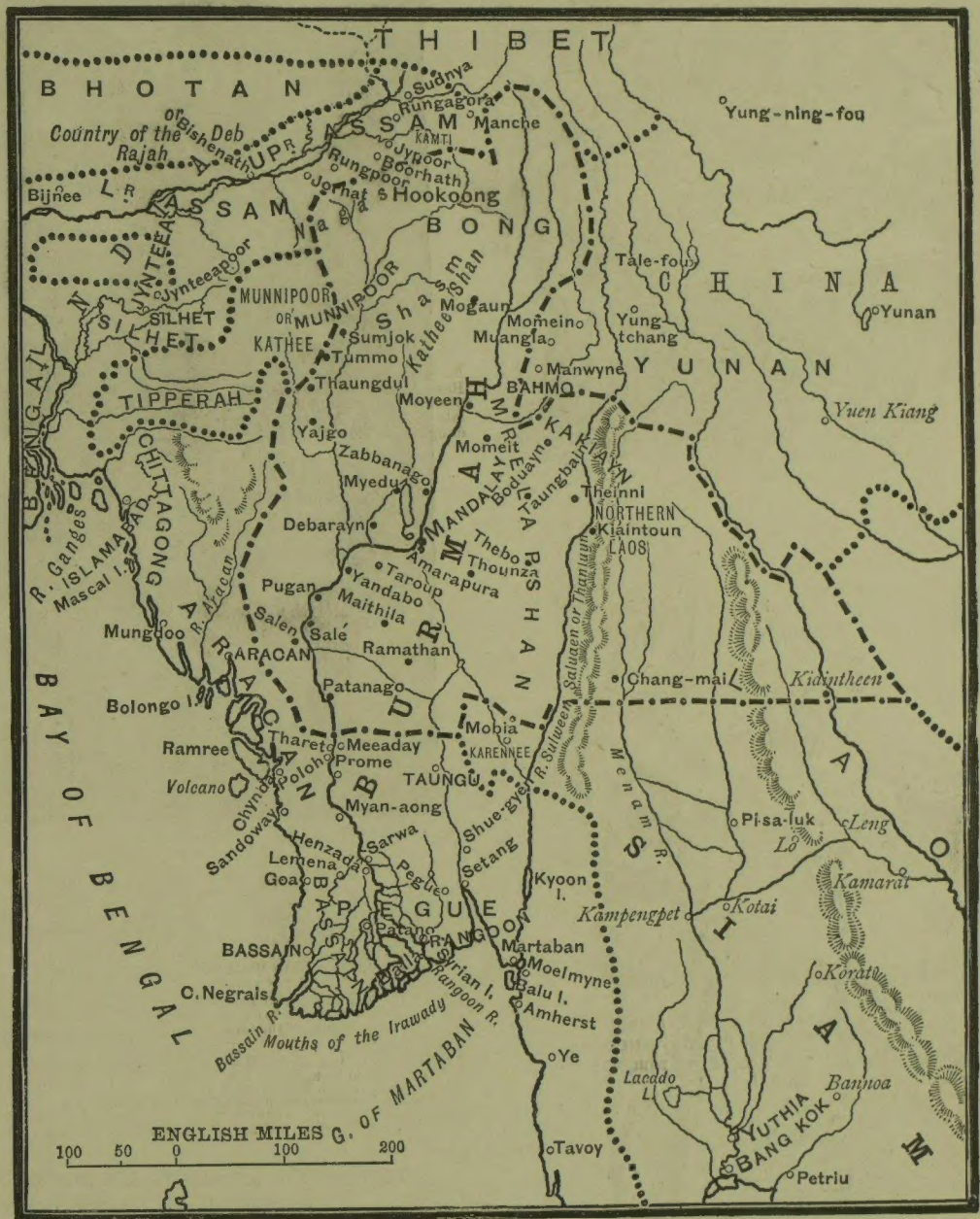
The sixth conference of the council of the Northern Union of Schools of Cookery has been held at Leicester. Delegates were present from Liverpool, York, Yorkshire, Leamington, Wakefield, Leicester, and Wolverhampton, representing these schools, and many others in connection with them. The honorary secretaries of the Glasgow, Brecon, and Chesterfield schools, also belonging to the Union, were prevented attending the conference. The Northern Union of Schools of Cookery, which is under the patronage of the Duchess of Albany, was established in 1876, to promote the introduction of practical cookery in the elementary schools, and the training of teachers especially for this work. The teachers' diplomas, issued by the Northern Union, are recognised by the Education Department as qualifying teachers for giving instruction in cookery to children in the elementary schools. The meetings of this council afford opportunities for the discussion of the progress of the cookery scheme throughout the country, and have been the medium of laying before the Education Department recommendations for such provisions in the codes as would facilitate the acceptance of cookery by the managers of elementary schools. The election of the president and honorary secretary took place; and Mrs. Rowland-Williams and Miss Fanny L. Calder were re-elected for the ensuing year, the Liverpool School of Cookery continuing to be the head-quarters of the Northern Union.

THE IMPENDING WAR WITH BURMAH.

We present, on another page, a Map of Burmah and the adjacent countries, and several illustrations of Burmese habits and costumes will be found in this number of our Journal. The independent kingdom of Burmah, ruled by King Theebaw, whose capital is the city of Mandalay, which has superseded Amarapura and Ava, the old capital cities, is restricted to an inland territory, five hundred miles from north to south, and three hundred from west to east, with a total population of three millions. It occupies, to that extent, the upper part of the basin of the great river Irrawaddy, the lower part of which is British Burmah, a province of our Indian Empire, including Pegu, and having its chief commercial ports at Rangoon and Moulmein. The Burmese kingdom is bounded to the south by British Burmah and the kingdom of Siam, to the west by the British provinces of Assam, Chittagong, and Arracan, on the Bay of Bengal, to the north by the mountains of Thibet, and to the north-east and east by the Chinese province of Yunnan. It has for many years been sought to open a road for British commerce with Western China through Burmah, and the attempts of travellers in that direction have cost several valuable lives; but the opposition has been rather from the Chinese local authorities than from the Burmese Government, which is, nevertheless, extremely corrupt and oppressive. King Theebaw, a ferocious and sanguinary tyrant, whose massacres of his own subjects have frequently been reported, and who expelled the British residents some years ago, has lately given much annoyance by interfering

According to the best accounts there are really no troops of any value except the so-called Palace Guard, and by the combined operations of a land force and a river flotilla opposition would be easily quelled. During the whole of his cruel reign the subjects of Theebaw have been continually migrating into British Burmah, where they find protection and employment. To such an extent has this movement gone on that while the population under our control has largely increased, that remaining in Upper Burmah has suffered a corresponding diminution.

The city of Mandalay, built on a rising ground three miles from the great river, which is full of native boat-traffic, and is connected with the town by a canal, was founded by the late King of Burmah in 1853. It consists of two squares, one within the other, forming an outer and an inner city. The outer part is inhabited by the civil and military officials and the soldiers; the ordinary town population dwell in the suburbs, on the banks of the canal and river. There is a high and massive outer wall, of brick, with a moat outside and earthworks on the inside, and with four gates, above each of which rises a tower with seven gilded roofs, and there are smaller towers along the wall at intervals. The houses stand in separate inclosures, bordering wide and well-kept streets, in which stalls are daily set for buying and selling, but are removed at night. The Royal precinct, in the centre, is a square inclosed by a stockade of teak timber, 12 ft. high, and by an inner wall; it has a front gate, and a postern leading to the gardens of the palace



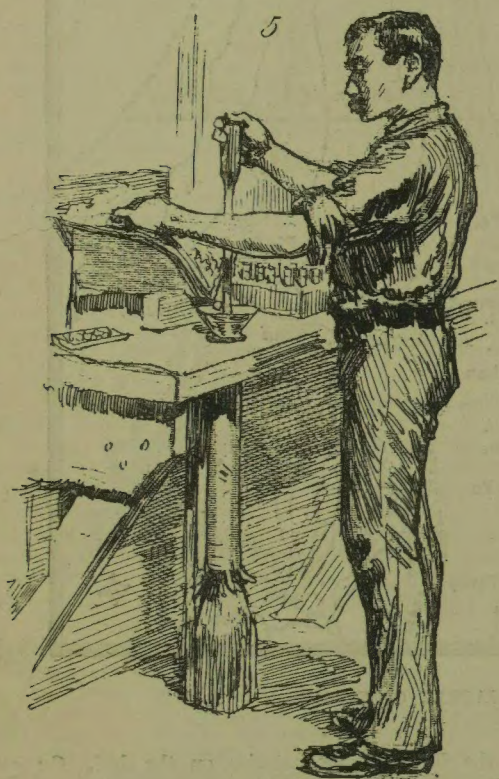
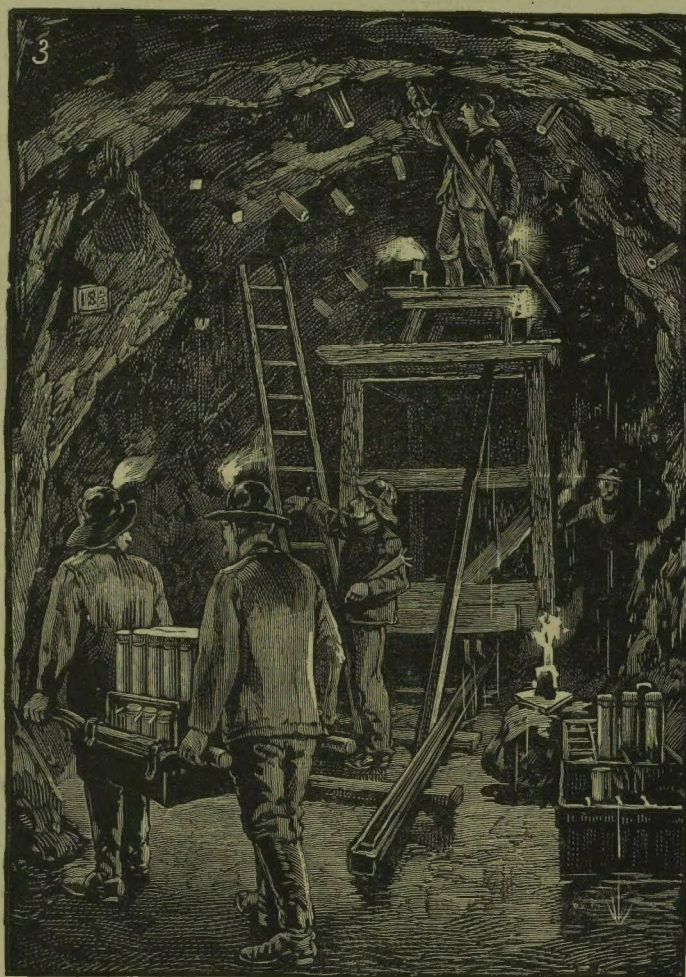
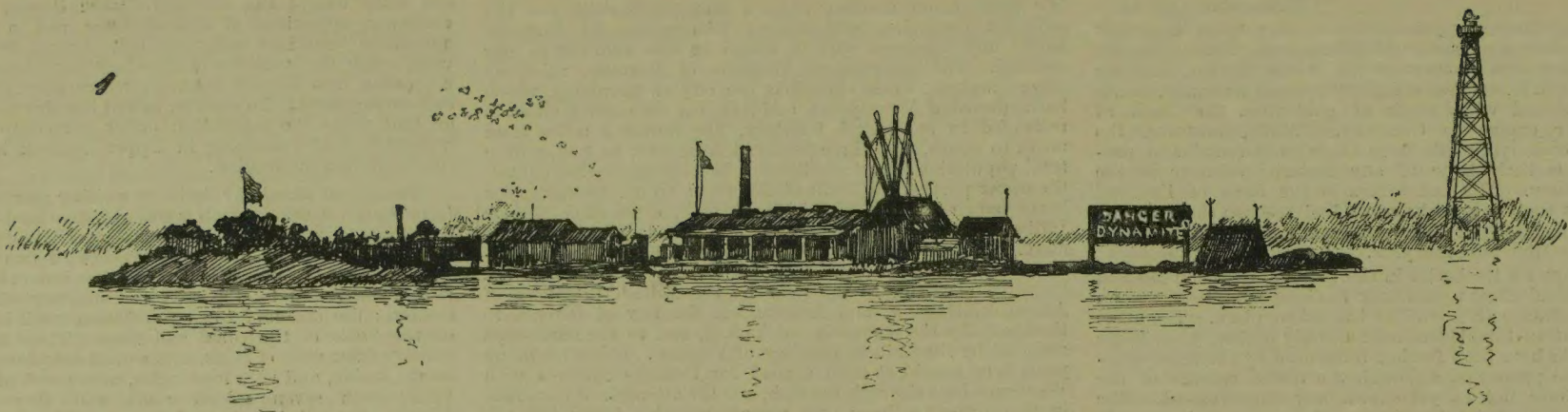
MAP OF BURMAH AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

with the trade between the upper and lower waters of the Irrawaddy. The anxiety of the British concerned in India was aggravated by the action of the French Consul, in consequence of the extension of French influence in Indo-China. The French were supposed to aim at establishing political control over the entire region from the eastern sea to the Burmese frontier, including the reduction of Siam to a dependent State. One object of King Theebaw has been to secure the transport of arms and ammunition through Tonquin, but, so far, he has not been able to obtain more than vague promises. The French Consul in Burmah was reported to have obtained concessions for the making of railways, offering large interest, and proposing to take as security the Customs. A bank also was suggested to manage the tea trade and work the ruby-mines. Finally, some Frenchmen had offered a large sum provided the King would cancel the leases of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, and transfer them to a French company. The latter statement seems to explain the recent decree against the Corporation, imposing on them a fine of £230,000. They have an immense body of servants and hundreds of elephants employed in the forests cutting and carrying timber. They have refused to pay the fine, and have appealed to the Indian Government. It seems that the Viceroy suggested a settlement of the dispute by means of arbitration, although under the treaty he might have called for the trial of the case before a mixed court. King Theebaw has refused arbitration, and has declared, in insulting and arrogant terms, that he will not reopen the question, but at once enforce his arbitrary decree. The consequences, of course, to the Bombay-Burmah Corporation will be very serious, and it will be seen that the Indian Government cannot tolerate them. Before dispatching an ultimatum, the Chief Commissioner asks for a reinforcement of from 5000 to 8000 troops. These would not all be required to overthrow the King, but it would not be prudent to enter on hostilities without adequate support, and ample means for the repression of brigandage sure to follow on the heels of regular warfare. It is stated that the Burmese are strengthening their frontier.

and the Buddhist monasteries on the hill. On one side of a wide open place are the Government offices and the mint; on the opposite side is the King's audience hall, with nine roofs splendidly gilt, surmounted by a golden "Htee," or State umbrella, with a coronal of tinkling bells; to the left is the stable of the White Elephant, which animal, as Londoners know, is not really white, but has pale blotches about its head; to the right is the Royal Arsenal, with the model of a ship of war, to serve as a school of naval gunnery. The entire population of Mandalay is reckoned at a hundred thousand. The Burmese race, who are but one third of the people of the kingdom of Burmah, are of primitive Indian extraction, belonging to the Turanian family of mankind, and akin to the nations of Nepal, Thibet, and Siam; their language is an offshoot of Pali, mingled with Tartar and Chinese words. They are of the Buddhist religion, and their monarchs, claiming descent from the Sakya founders of that religion in Hindostan, have a sacerdotal authority. The people are robust and strong, of lively and sociable disposition, and enjoy much plenty from a very fertile soil; they delight in feasts and shows, in racing and wrestling, cock-fighting, bull-fighting, dancing, cards and dice, and playing at football. Our illustrations of their carts, boats, and costume or dress, which is the same in British Burmah, may be followed by other sketches of the country, which is probably destined to come entirely under British rule.

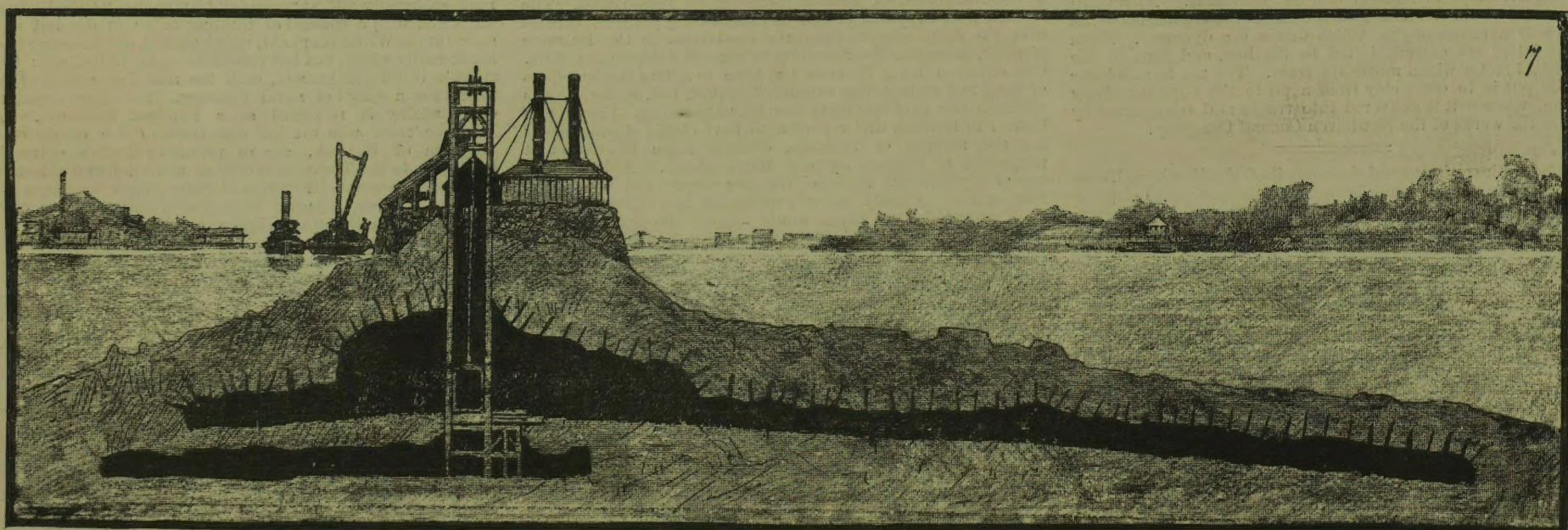
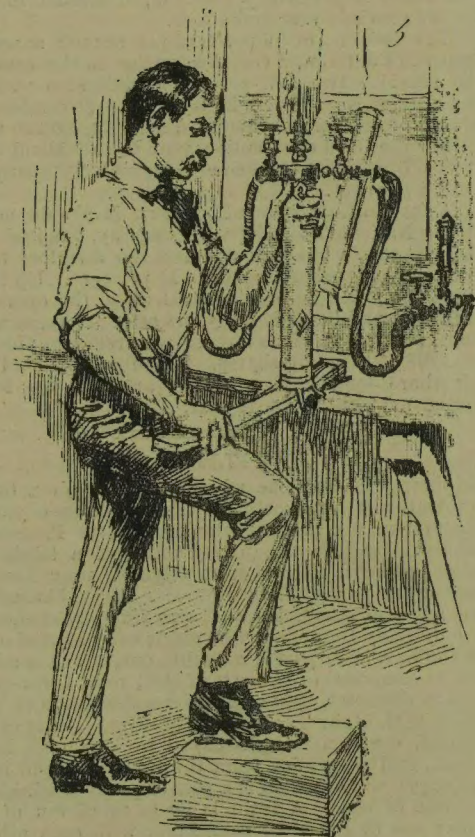
The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, Benchers of the Inns of Court, and also the Registrars and Masters of the several divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at the House of Lords next Monday, the 26th inst., at twelve o'clock.

Mrs. Holms, wife of Mr. John Holms, M.P., on Saturday afternoon declared open, as recreation-grounds for the use of the public, the Well-street Burial-ground, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, and the West Hackney Churchyard. Lord Dorchester attended on behalf of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, of which he is vice-chairman.



1. Mill Rock.
2. Oil and chlorate of potash (rackarock).
3. Placing the cartridges.
4. Putting dynamite and fulminate of mercury in cartridges.
5. Loading the cartridges with rackarock.
6. Soldering cartridges by steam.
7. Sectional View of Flood Rock, looking east and west.

PREPARING TO BLOW UP ROCKS AT HELL GATE,
IN THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.





THE REVOLUTION IN ROUMELIA: TURKISH REDIFS ON BOARD A TRANSPORT ON THEIR WAY TO SALONICA.

The Turkish Government, though terribly in want of money for its military operations, has been making great efforts to strengthen its garrisons in Macedonia, and on the Albanian, Servian, and Bulgarian frontiers. Four large vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's have been constantly engaged during the past two or three weeks conveying the men of the Redif, or Army Reserve, from Smyrna and Tcheshmeh to Dede-Agatch and Salonica. They are large and roomy vessels, and, as the men stow closely, a couple of thousand are carried each trip. Three other steamers of the same company were engaged to assist in conveying the troops from Ismid and Broussa, also to Dede-Agatch and Salonica, as for some reason the battalions going to the front are not to pass through Constantinople.

It will surprise those who think that Turkey has but a paper army to hear that 180 battalions are now under arms, each of which averages 700 men. Those who have seen the men at Ismid can vouch for the fact of their being well equipped and clothed. The uniforms served out are quite new, and this is the case also with the troops at Smyrna. In addition to the vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's, the Government has three of its own transports at work, and, as the longest voyage that any of them has to make does not exceed forty-eight hours, the reader can judge of the celerity with which the Turkish soldiers are moving over from Asia into Europe. Two large armies are being formed, one at Adrianople and the other between Uscup and Mitrovitza. The first mentioned is

intended to bring the Eastern Roumelians to order, and the last to strike a blow at Sophia, or repel an advance of the Servians, as circumstances may require.

Before leaving Constantinople, Sir Henry Wolff gave a farewell dinner to his friends and the principal Turkish notabilities on Sunday. It is stated that in the new Anglo-Turkish Convention an agreement has been arrived at regarding the pacification of the Soudan, the civil and financial administration of Egypt, and the reorganisation of the army. The English occupation is to continue till everything is arranged and in working order.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

At last the electoral fever has calmed down, and soon Paris will resume its usual sprightly aspect. The result of the ballottages of Sunday is a brilliant victory for the Republican cause and a fresh proof, if proof were needed, that the French people desire neither Monarchy nor Empire. The vote of October was intended to give a lesson to imprudent and impatient Republicans. It was an intimation that Jacques Bonhomme had not lost his aversion to heavy taxation and wars of useless and expensive conquest. It was, in short, a vote of discontent. The Conservatives proceeded to build extravagant hopes on this vote, dropped their masks, and suggested that the moment had come to overthrow the Republic. The elections of last Sunday have proved how much the Reactionary party miscalculated. With the exception of the colonies, we now have complete returns. Last Sunday there were 268 ballottages, and 243 Republicans were elected, against 25 Conservatives. The combined elections of Oct. 4 and Oct. 18 give 374 Republicans and 201 Conservatives. The groups of the old Chamber having ceased to exist, a new classification of the deputies will have to be made. Speaking generally, however, we may say that the Republicans susceptible of being formed into a Governmental majority number 306; the irreconcilable and uncompromising Republicans number 68, the Monarchists 132, the Bonapartists 69. The new Chamber will be essentially Radical, and, after some clear and definite policy has been decided upon with regard to Tonquin, Madagascar, and the Colonies, the great questions will be those relating to Radical reforms, notably the separation of Church and State, the reform of the system of military service, the institution of an income tax, and the securing of absolute liberty of association, public meetings, and political clubs. This last measure is earnestly demanded by Radicals and moderate Republicans alike, for the sake of enabling the creation of a permanent electoral organisation.

The recent elections have been the cause of a duel, which has been puzzling the experts for nearly a fortnight. A certain M. Paul Frémy was breakfasting at a restaurant in the Rue Royale the day after the elections of Oct. 4. A friend came in, and said to him: "The Conservatives gain a hundred seats." "I am glad those dirty Opportunists have been thrashed," replied M. Frémy, in a voice loud enough for his neighbours to hear. Thereupon, one of these neighbours, the Baron Boissy d'Anglas, jumped to his feet, and said to M. Frémy: "I am an Opportunist. I consider your remark to apply to myself. I shall send you my seconds." So cards were exchanged, and the seconds on either side began to discuss. Was there ground for a duel? If so, who was the insurer? Has a man the right to take as personal a remark made in a public place in general terms, without the intention of provoking anyone? The seconds discussed and tried to talk the duel away, but in vain. M. Frémy insisted that he had no intention of insulting M. Boissy d'Anglas, and M. Boissy d'Anglas insisted that M. Frémy had insulted the party to which he belonged, and which he was bound in honour to defend. Finally, on Sunday morning, these two gentlemen fought a duel with swords on the Longchamps racecourse; M. Frémy was wounded in the arm, and honour was declared to be satisfied.

The theatres are beginning to bring out their winter novelties. At the Gymnase a comedy in verse, "La Doctoresse," by M. Paul Ferrier, promises to be quite a success, though it is rather a Palais Royal vaudeville than a comedy. However, the reversing of the natural order of things—the wife more learned than the husband, the doctress, who has her patients to attend to during the day and her scientific studies to pursue during the night—gives rise to many amusing scenes, especially when the rôle of the husband is played by a comedian of the drollery of M. Noblet. In a few weeks the Gymnase will present a sensational novelty—Alphonse Daudet's novel "Sapho," dramatised by Adolphe Belot and the author.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Paris on Friday from Vienna. On Saturday the Prince was present at the wedding of Count Charles De la Rochefoucauld and the Princess Charlotte De la Trémoille. On Sunday the Prince called upon President Grévy, and yesterday he was present at the signing of the marriage contract of the Prince Waldemar of Denmark and of the Princess Marie d'Orléans at the house of the Duc de Chartres in the Rue Jean Goujon. The marriage ceremony of Prince Waldemar will take place to-morrow at the Château d'Eu. Her Majesty Queen Victoria sent as her wedding present to the Princess Marie a medallion set with brilliants, containing some of the late Prince Albert's hair. The Prince of Wales is accompanied by the Princess, and by his son, Prince George of Wales. The legal journal *Les Petites Affiches*, announces the marriage as follows:—

PUBLICATION DE MARIAGE.

ENTRÉE:

M. Waldemar, Prince de Danemark, à Copenhague, et Mlle. Marie d'Orléans, rue Jean-Goujon, 27.

It is announced that M. Ernest Rénan will shortly publish a philosophical drama, in five acts, called "Le Prêtre de Nemi." T. C.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany received the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at Baden-Baden on the 14th inst.

Prince and Princess William returned on the 14th inst. to Potsdam from their visit to the Crown Prince of Austria. On the 16th inst., at Potsdam, Prince William was ceremoniously invested with the command of the Hussars of the Guard. The Crown Prince and Princess returned from Italy to Potsdam in time to celebrate his Imperial Highness's birthday on Sunday.

In a sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, last week, the Minister of Finance submitted the Budget for 1886. The total receipts amount to 329,790,397 fl., and the expenditure to 344,651,674 fl.—The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, after a short debate, passed, with twenty-two dissentient votes, the third reading of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Prince Waldemar left Copenhagen on the 16th for Paris. The Queen of Denmark, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess and the Princess of Wales and her daughters, left on Sunday on board the Dannebrog for Lubeck. The Emperor and Empress of Russia also started that day on their return to St. Petersburg in the Imperial yacht Dershava.—In the Folkething on the 16th inst. the second reading of the Budget was lost by 77 against 21 votes.

The Porte's reply to the Collective Note of the Powers, which was delivered to the Ambassadors on Sunday evening, recognises the friendly disposition of the Powers towards Turkey, and asks for their co-operation in the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty, especially having in view the attitude displayed by Serbia and Greece. The Bulgarian Government has also sent a Note to the Representatives of the Powers, deferring entirely to their advice. It is rumoured that Austria and Russia have agreed to recognise the personal union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia under Prince Alexander, who is to be invested with the Governorship of the latter province for five years, Serbia being appeased by a small slice of

Bulgarian territory. It is denied that the Servians have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, but great tension is said to exist between Serbia and Bulgaria. A large Turkish force has been collected at Salonica, while a considerable number of reserves are being concentrated at Smyrna.

The Brunswick Diet met on Tuesday, and adopted the Report of the Committee rejecting the Duke of Cumberland's claims to the succession in the Duchy. The nomination of Prince Albert of Prussia as Regent of the Duchy was then moved, and referred to the Committee.

The funeral of Cardinal McCloskey took place on Sunday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, in the ceremony being the grandest of the kind ever witnessed in America. The body was deposited in the crypt beneath the altar. Numerous Church dignitaries of all sections attended, and the Cathedral was filled with immense throngs of spectators. The death of Josh Billings (Mr. Shaw), the American humourist, is announced.—Collisions have occurred on two of the American railways, by which eleven persons have been killed and several others injured.

The Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, the newly appointed Minister of Justice for Canada, who was formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, has been returned to the Dominion House of Commons by a majority of 200 votes.

The Government of New South Wales have sustained two reverses at the elections. Mr. Dibbs, the newly appointed Premier, and Mr. F. A. Wright, Minister of Mines, have both been defeated.

Our Coloured Illustration.

THE ROYAL STAG-HOUNDS.

The chase of carted deer is a sport against which the slings and arrows of outrageous satire have been hurled again and again most unjustifiably, but without much effect. It has stood, for a century at least, a mark for the small wits of different factions who have attacked it from totally opposite points. Condemned as a cruel sport by cockneys and *soi-disant* humanitarians who know little or nothing about the subject, and treated with scorn and contumely by people who know better as a pursuit fit only for cockneys, it has yet managed to survive, and now flourishes more vigorously than ever. The charge of cruelty, though often refuted by argument and instances, is revived from time to time; but the contemptuous epithet of "calf-hunting" has ceased to be applied to it by true sportsmen, and that phrase is seldom heard except in the mouth of some very old-fashioned provincial who has little zeal for the excitement of fast bursts across a stiffly fenced country, or very youthful foxhunter who would not know the difference between a stout red-rover of the woodlands and a "bagman" from Leadenhall. There is perhaps some spice of cruelty in all field sports—a touch of the original barbarism that saves Englishmen from falling into the luxurious vices of over-refined civilisation—but no more in the chase of carted deer than any other game; and it can fairly be claimed for her Majesty's stag-hounds that they furnish a means of manly healthful enjoyment to hundreds who would otherwise be debarred from a share in any such vigorous exercise. The annual fixture at Salt Hills may be a carnival for roughs and idlers, but so is a meet of the Pytchley anywhere near Northampton or Thrapstone; and only a churl could grudge the masses such scant opportunity for an outing. When the Royal pack has its trysting-place somewhere near the beautiful woodlands of Burnham, there is no such following of people on foot to annoy the fastidious lover of Nature, who may revel with unalloyed delight in the loveliness that surrounds him. To such scenes, in imagination, our artist takes us. Here are the great silver trunks and wide-spreading branches of Burnham Beeches, with foliage reddened by the breath of keen autumn breezes, and yonder the dim dense thickets into which a red-deer has plunged. The air is laden with odours of falling leaves, and fading bracken, but to the nostrils of hounds there is wafted a sweeter, subtler perfume, that already rouses them to activity. We can see by the eagerness with which they crowd together, questing the tufts of grass or flinging forward to feel for the line, that there must be a scent to-day, and presently they will own to it with a clamorous chorus that will send a thrill of excitement through the dullest nerves. The gallant chestnut that followers of the Queen's should remember well is fretting with impatience, and the wiry grey's impetuosity is only half restrained by its rider's light hand. In another minute the cheery notes of Frank Goodall's horn will be quivering through the copses, and then all rank may be merged in the wild rapture of pursuit. Prince, cockney tradesman, staid county magnate, fair dames, gallant cavaliers of the Guard, and the boy on the shaggy pony, will all be possessed but by one feeling, as they hurry forward, each trying to wrest the lead from his rival. Our Artist's Illustration is in memory of a mastership that has passed; but though Lord Cork has cast off the green coat of state and golden couples in favour of the Marquis of Waterford, there is no fear that the sport will have less attractions under a Beresford than under a Boyle, and the day is probably far distant when such scenes shall cease to be characteristic of English life. H. H. S. P.

The Central Council for promoting self-supporting penny dinners desire to state that they will be happy to give information and pecuniary help, if considered needful, to those who are about to supply penny dinners. The London School Board has lately resolved to "grant facilities to local managers and other responsible persons for the provision on the school premises of penny dinners on self-supporting principles."

No exhibit at the Inventions Exhibition has attracted more admiration than Messrs. Hancock's jewellery display; their fine cases are surrounded by crowds, who eagerly watch the practical illustration of how gold and silver are melted, how the costly wires necessary to the manufacture of jewellery are threaded, and how gems are fixed in their splendid settings. Messrs. Hancock have sent some of their most magnificent jewels—for instance, a ruby with a romantic history attached to it, valued at £10,500; a sapphire, said to be one of the finest in the world, worth £6500, and weighing 75 carats; a necklace of brilliants, valued at £2850; a single row of pearls, worth £2500; and a diamond and ruby suite of necklace and earrings, worth £5800. In this magnificent collection is a beautiful diamond and opal cross, designed in the Italian style of Renaissance. Among Messrs. Hancock's exhibits of silver cups for presentation are the Ascot Cup, 1885, a round shield illustrating the march of the Amazons, modelled by C. B. Birch, A.R.A.; and the Stockbridge Cup, a tazza of classical form, copied from an antique in the British Museum. Several other noteworthy pieces, all characterised by delicacy of workmanship, are shown. Owing to the retirement of a partner, Messrs. Hancock are offering for sale at their establishment at Bond-street, and at the Exhibition, their stock of diamonds, jewellery, and ancient and modern plate, at a great reduction in price.

OBITUARY.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD STRATHNAIRN.

The Right Hon. Sir Hugh Henry Rose, Baron Strathnairn, of Strathnairn, in the county of Nairn, and of Jhansi, in the East Indies, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., P.C., a Field-Marshal in the Army, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, died in Paris, on the 16th inst. This famous General, to whose achievements the preservation of India is greatly indebted, was born in 1803, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, M.P., and grandson of George Rose, the friend and colleague of William Pitt. He entered the Army in 1820, and, after military service in Syria, was appointed British Consul-General there, and, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople. His able conduct in this position, and as Commissioner at head-quarters of the French army in 1853, was acknowledged by his being made K.C.B., a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, and a Knight of the Medjidieh. But it was in the terrible Indian Mutiny that Sir Hugh gained his historic renown. He was the last of the gallant band of heroes who by their skill and daring saved our Indian Empire. In command of the Central Field force, Rose fought sixteen successful actions, captured 150 pieces of artillery, took twenty forts, captured Ratghur, Shahghur, and Chundehree, Jhansi and Calpee, and stormed the fortress of Gwalior, which restored the Maharajah Scindia to his capital. The victory of Jhansi, which gave a designation to Sir Hugh Rose's Peerage title, was one of the most important engagements of the fearful struggle in which our troops were engaged. General Rose received the thanks of Parliament and the Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1860 he succeeded Lord Clyde as Commander-in-Chief in India, and in 1865 was given the command of the Forces in Ireland. In 1866 he was raised to the Peerage, and in 1877 attained the rank of Field-Marshal. Lord Strathnairn was not married, and his title expires with him. His only surviving brother, Sir William Rose, K.C.B., is Clerk of the Parliaments; and his only sister, the Countess Dowager of Morton, died in 1879, in her eighty-first year. (A Portrait of Lord Strathnairn, from a photograph by Mr. A. Bassano, is engraved on another page.)

MR. TREGONWELL.

Mr. John Tregonwell, of Cranborne Lodge and Anderson, Dorset, and Bournemouth, Hants, D.L. for the former county, and its High Sheriff in 1871, died on the 12th inst. He was the representative of the Tregonwells of Tregonwell, one of those old Cornish families that can be traced to a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest. Sir John Tregonwell, M.P., the eminent civilian of the reign of Henry VIII., counsel for that Monarch in the divorce case against Catherine of Arragon, was the immediate ancestor of the Anderson Tregonwells. The gentleman whose death we record was only son of Mr. Lewis Dymoke Grosvenor Tregonwell, of Anderson, by Henrietta, his second wife, daughter of Mr. Henry William Portman, of Bryanston, Dorset. He was born Sept. 26, 1811; and married, Dec. 17, 1836, Rachel Lowth, grand-daughter of Robert Lowth, D.D., Bishop of London.

ADMIRAL GAMBIE.

Admiral Robert FitzGerald Gambier, R.N., one of the founders of the Royal Sailors' Home at Portsmouth, whose death is announced at the age of eighty-two, was second son of Sir James Gambier, Consul-General in the Netherlands, and cousin of the famous Admiral Lord Gambier. He entered the Royal Navy in 1816, and was Lieutenant of the Asia at Navarino.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Clare, the inventor and patentee of the ironclads of the British Navy, on the 12th inst., aged sixty-five.

Mr. William Willes, of Newbold Comyn, in the county of Warwick, J.P. and D.L., on the 10th inst., aged sixty-two.

Commissary-General Arthur Fulford Adams, third son of the late General Sir George Pownoll Adams, K.C.B., Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons, on the 13th inst., aged sixty.

Thomas Davidson, LL.D., F.R.S., of Muirhouse, Midlothian, distinguished as a scientific scholar and as a Fellow of the Royal and other learned societies, on the 16th inst., in his sixty-ninth year. His classification of "The British Fossil Brachiopoda" was published by the Palæontographical Society.

The Rev. John Babington, M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, Rector of Cossington, in the county of Leicester, from 1820 to 1859; second son of Mr. Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, by Jean Macaulay, his wife, aunt of Thomas Babington Macaulay, Lord Macaulay, on the 16th inst., in his ninety-fifth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Every-Clayton, of Rowley, near Burnley, J.P. and D.L., formerly Captain 80th Regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Lancashire Militia, second son of Sir Henry Every, ninth Baronet, by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart., on the 11th inst., in his eighty-fifth year. He assumed, in 1835, the additional surname of Clayton, in right of his first wife, Elizabeth, only child of Colonel Clayton, of Carr Hall, Lancashire, by whom he leaves a son and heir, Captain Thomas Edward Every-Clayton, of Carr Hall.

The steamer Florida, 2044 tons, Captain Dwyer, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 15th inst., with a total of 573 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. R. McMaster, as surgeon-superintendent, Mrs. Stevens being in charge of the single women.

Mr. A. H. Cruickshank, scholar of New College, Oxford, has been elected to a Winchester fellowship at that college. He was placed in the first class by the classical moderators in Michaelmas Term, 1882, gained the Hertford scholarship in 1883, and was placed in the first class by the examiners in the final honour school of *liberal humaniores* last Trinity Term.

Among the health resorts of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, is the Maloja Valley, at the extreme end of the Upper Engadine. A large hotel for winter residence, containing 350 bed and sitting-rooms, has been built here. It is ventilated in winter by warmed, filtered, and prepared air, and the house is well protected from inclement winds. Facing the plateau is the Lake of Sils; and, indeed, the site is considered by many to be the most romantic and picturesque part of the Engadine.

In London 2582 births and 1346 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 93 and the deaths 182 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 28 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 23 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 10 from enteric fever, 27 from diarrhoea and dysentery, 1 from infantile cholera, and not one either from smallpox, typhus, or any ill-defined form of continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased in the four preceding weeks from 152 to 231, further rose last week to 301, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 22. Different forms of violence caused 44 deaths.

THE NEW DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET IRELAND.

The Holyhead and Kingstown sea-passage can now be traversed in two hours and three-quarters. The new mail-steamers Ireland has been constructed by Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, for the City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company, which has also made great improvements in its other steamers, the Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, established some twenty-five years ago. The Ireland, of which we give an illustration, is esteemed the fastest seagoing steamer afloat, having attained twenty-one knots an hour, or between twenty-four and twenty-five statute miles, in her trial run across the Channel. The distance in a straight line from Holyhead to Kingstown is fifty-six knots; but, however well a ship may be steered, it is impossible for her to keep an absolutely straight course, and the distance actually traversed must have been increased accordingly; yet taking no account of this, and reckoning the distance at fifty-six knots, we find that the ship must have maintained an average speed of 20.2 knots per hour from point to point; a performance which is without a parallel in rough-water steaming. The actual time was 2h. 46 min. 15 sec., with a mean of 6337 indicated horse power, under draught moderately forced by fans, the mean pressure of steam being 27 lb., and the engines making 27.17 revolutions a minute. Another trip, under natural draught without fans, gave an average speed of 18.9 knots, the whole time being 2h. 57 min. 45 sec. The Ireland was designed, built, and fitted by Messrs. Laird. She has a length over all of 380 ft., between perpendiculars 360 ft., with 38 ft. beam, and a depth in hold of 19 ft. 3 in., her tonnage being 2590 tons old measurement. She is fitted with jet condensing oscillating engines, capable of developing 5000-horse power with boilers working under natural draught, and at least 6000-horse power with the boilers under air pressure in the stokeholes. The ship is built entirely of Siemens steel, in order that the greatest strength may be secured with the minimum of weight, and is subdivided by steel water-tight bulkheads to the upper-deck into eleven compartments, one bulkhead between the engine-room and each boiler-room, so that the engines and each set of boilers are in separate compartments. In appearance the Ireland much resembles the present mail-packets, having a clipper-stem with shield head, and a short bowsprit, a light elliptic counter, two raking masts and two funnels, a spacious bridge deck amidships, a long poop aft, and hurricane-deck forward. The passenger accommodation is in arrangement the same as in

the Company's present steamers as now fitted, with every comfort and luxury. In the poop is a saloon 80 ft. in length, panelled in polished hard wood, with state cabins at each side. On the deck below is the spacious dining-saloon, richly decorated in gold and colour, with a commodious serving-room and pantry. Forward are the upper and lower ladies' saloons, which are elegant apartments. The saloons have a height of 10 ft. 6 in. from deck to ceiling; the stairways are roomy and well arranged, the ventilation and light being all that can be desired; forward is additional sleeping accommodation for first-class, so that in all there will be accommodation for 200 first-class passengers. Handsome and convenient smoking-cabins are provided amidships; a spacious saloon and cabins forward for second-class. The arrangement of pantries, lavatories, and such offices is extensive and complete. The upholstery work has been furnished by Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., of Dublin. The ship is lighted with the electric light. The engines, supplied by Messrs. Laird, are oscillating, of the double piston-rod jet-condensing type, with two diagonal air-pumps.

At the expiration of the late Government mail contract, the public interests demanded an accelerated service by sea and by land; and the result is that a contract for the improved train service has been undertaken by the London and North-Western Railway Company, while the sea service is again intrusted to the City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company. The combined effect of this new arrangement, which came into full operation on Oct. 1, is to bring London and Dublin within ten hours and a half travelling time.

A sum exceeding £20,000 has been paid over by the Lord Mayor to the trustees of the Gordon Boys' Home, that sum having been collected at the Mansion House for a national memorial.

About forty delegates of metropolitan vestries and district boards met on Monday to consider the question of local government for London, and by a large majority adopted a resolution in favour of inquiry by a Royal Commission.

About £3500, including conditional gifts, have been promised towards the erection of the proposed public building at Slough, which is to be named the Albany Institute, in memory of the late Prince Leopold. A site in Mackenzie-street has been offered by Mr. Frederick Charsley, and a handsome design for the Hall and Institute, by Mr. Cheers, of Teddington, has been selected.

ART NOTES.

The annual Winter Exhibition of Pictures by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools will open on Monday, Nov. 2, at Thomas McLean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

At the first meeting of the Oxford Senate after the Long Vacation, Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A., was elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art in succession to Mr. Ruskin.

The Court of Common Council have decided to commission a sculptor to execute, at an expense not exceeding 200 guineas, a bust of the late Lord Shaftesbury, to be placed in the Guildhall.

Invitations were issued by the Science and Art Department to a private view of "The Collection of National Portraits" at the Branch Museum, Bethnal-green, on Wednesday last. Not a word was said to show that this collection had been lent by the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, or that the pictures to be exhibited were in any way distinguishable in their ownership from those of the Sheepshanks, Vernon, or other collections which form part of the South Kensington Gallery. At the time when the "temporary" removal of the National Portraits to Bethnal-green was first mooted, we called attention to a danger which awaited them; and the form of invitation now issued by the Science and Art Department goes far to suggest that there was some ground for our misgivings.

"The British Navy Album" (Marion and Co., Soho-square) is a sumptuous volume adorned by sketches by O. Norie, illustrative of our ships and bluejackets. Ironclads, as a rule, can scarcely be regarded as decorative objects, but the artist, in introducing them piecemeal, as headings, with appropriate surroundings as borders to each page, has managed to produce a series of very effective and most appropriate settings for photographs of all who are in any way connected with the British Navy. The album—which is dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of Edinburgh—is bound in soft navy-blue calf, and is a model of good taste and excellent workmanship.

From Messrs. Davidson Brothers (9, Jewin-street) we have received an album containing a collection of Christmas and New Year cards, in which colour-printing has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. The majority of the subjects are photographs of children and animals; which, having been appropriately dressed and grouped, are brightly coloured, and well suited for children's albums.—A packet of Christmas and New Year cards has also been received from the Religious Tract Society.

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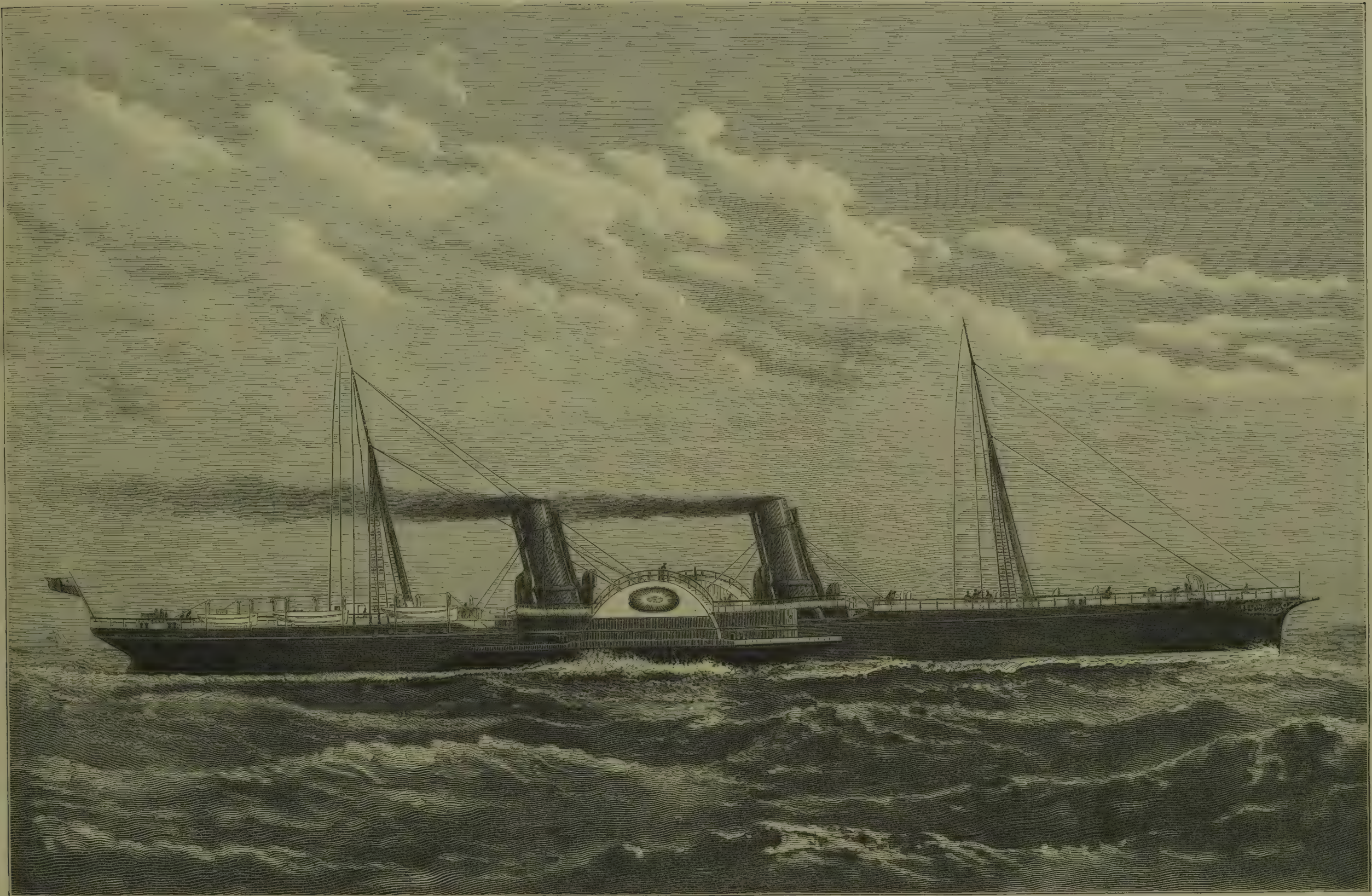
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THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Schonberg, who accompanied the army during the war between Russia and Turkey, furnishes the Sketches of a party of Bulgarian soldiers in a farm-house listening to one telling the story of the fighting at Plevna, and a Bulgarian sentinel on duty. The standing army of the original Principality of Bulgaria comprises twenty-four battalions (drushinas) of infantry of four companies each, eight squadrons (sotnias) of cavalry, twelve batteries of artillery, two companies of foot artillery, and four companies of engineers. This force numbers, on the peace footing, 17,670 men. In case of war the mobilised army is increased to 24,000 men infantry, 1200 cavalry, 1500 artillery and engineers, with eighty-eight guns, besides seven battalions of reserve, numbering together 52,000 men, of whom 36,000 form the actual field forces. According to the organisation decree of August, 1879, every Bulgarian, on reaching the age of twenty, is liable to military duty for twelve years, of which he passes four (actually, however, only two) with the colours, four in the reserve, and four in the Landwehr. The actual expenditure for the army is only ten million francs (£400,000). This modest sum, with the fact that the arms and equipment are procured from Russia, accounts for the indifferent manner in which the Bulgarian forces are armed. The infantry is mostly supplied with Berdan rifles, but the artillery consists of guns of various systems, partly from Russia, and partly captured during the war with Turkey. The military forces of the late Turkish province of Eastern Roumelia are far inferior, in point of numbers, to those of Bulgaria, because the organisation statutes, fixed by the Berlin Treaty, only permitted the establishment of six companies in time of peace. On the war footing, however, the Roumelian army comprises twelve battalions of infantry, two squadrons cavalry, two companies artillery and engineers, with four guns, or together about 10,800 men. This apparently insignificant force, however, receives an extraordinary reinforcement by the reserves, which were originally called "gymnastic societies," until disbanded by the Turkish Government. Secretly, however, these societies have been newly organised and



THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL LORD STRATHNAIRN, G.C.B.

SEE PAGE 422.

armed as military reserves. The total force of this well-drilled militia is 40,000 men, whereby the Roumelian army, when on a war footing, can be raised to fully 50,000 men. The combined military forces of United Bulgaria may therefore be safely estimated at 100,000 men, with which Prince Alexander can oppose the Turks. The organisation of both armies is entirely Russian; nearly all the officers are Russians, and the regulations, instructions, and words of command are in the Russian language. The total population of Bulgaria, according to the census of 1881, was 1,999,000 inhabitants; that of Eastern Roumelia (in 1880), 816,000. United Bulgaria would therefore number 2,815,000 inhabitants, north and south of the Balkan mountains.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.

Mr. T. H. Ismay and Mr. William Imrie (Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Co.), the managing owners of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, better known as the White Star Line, were presented on the 16th ult. with handsome testimonials in recognition of their services to the company. The presentation took place in the saloon of the mail steam-ship Adriatic. The assembly comprised about sixty shareholders, with the heads of the various departments of the firm and many ladies, who were entertained at dinner. The gifts were to Mr. Ismay that of a valuable service of plate, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of London, and his portrait by Sir J. E. Millais, R.A.; and to Mr. Imrie, of two pictures selected by himself, one, entitled "Melition," by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and the other, "The Feast of Pomona," by L. Alma-Tadema, R.A. The service of plate is in silver-gilt, and consists of a centrepiece, four candelabra, two oval flower-stands, four round and two oval fruit-stands, two sugar vases and ladles, two claret or water jugs, four goblets, and twelve salt-cellars and spoons. The various pieces have been designed to illustrate the progress of the art of navigation from the earliest times to the present. The centrepiece is a magnificent illustration of the art of modelling in silver, the designer and modeller being Mr. G. A. Carter.



BULGARIAN INFANTRY LISTENING TO THE STORY OF PLEVNA.



A BULGARIAN SENTINEL.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROUMELIA.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. T. H. ISMAY,
OF THE WHITE STAR LINE OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, AT LIVERPOOL.

On this piece, and occupying the central position in the whole service, is a globe with the seas and continents marked upon it. Round it are seated figures of four of the chief navigators associated with discovery—Jason, as leader of the earliest recorded expedition across the seas; Vasco De Gama, the discoverer of the route to India by doubling the Cape; Columbus; and Captain Cook. The base is ornamented with four small groups symbolical of the winds and of the sea and its attributes. At the angles of the plinth supporting the globe are four small groups typical of the four continents. The lower moulding of this and of all the other pieces in the service is enriched with the Greek wave, a symbol of the sea, the base from which the subject—navigation—springs. Other mouldings are formed of shells, cable, &c. Upon two of the four panels behind the figures of the great navigators are engraved the official seal of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Ismay's crest; and on the other two appears the following inscription:—

"The service of plate of which this is the centre is presented to Thomas Henry Ismay, Esq., by the shareholders of the White Star Line, in token of the esteem in which he

is held by them, and in recognition of the fact that to the sound judgment, untiring energy, and singleness of purpose he has displayed in the management of their affairs for the past fifteen years, the prosperity of the company is mainly due."

A conversation of the National Temperance Society was held at the Mansion House on the 16th inst., where the Lady Mayoress received the guests. A meeting was held, at which the Bishop of London presided, and his lordship gave an address on the progress of the temperance movement.

The annual show of chrysanthemums in the Inner Temple Gardens is open to the public. The exhibition is held, as usual, in the spacious glass house facing the Thames Embankment. Although opened somewhat earlier than usual this year, the plants are in a forward condition, and the collection of these pretty autumn flowers gathered together by Mr. Newton, the head gardener, is a varied and extensive one, numbering about 900 plants. There are over thirty new varieties added this season. The chrysanthemum show in the Middle Temple Gardens is discontinued this year.

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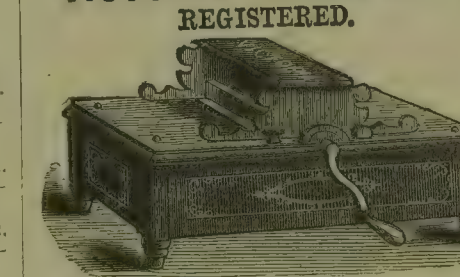
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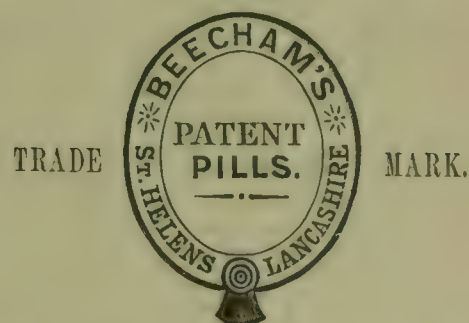
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DRAWN BY W. H. OVEREND.

"Will you go, please, for her sake! If she wakes and sees you it will be terrible!"

THE MASTER OF THE MINE.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN,

AUTHOR OF "GOD AND THE MAN," "THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD," &C.

The visions of the earth were gone and fled—
He saw the giant Sea above his head.—*Keats' Endymion.*

CHAPTER XXXIII.

FACE TO FACE.

Once inside the room, I looked keenly about me, to discover who the occupants might be. I could see only two—George Redruth and his mother. The old lady, looking very white and stately in her robe of black velvet, her snowy hair neatly arranged under some black lace, sat bolt upright in a quaint oak chair, working at some fancy-work. Near to her was her son, lounging carelessly in a low easy-chair, with his legs crossed, and an open book upon his knee. He certainly looked very handsome in his spotless clothes and snowy linen; and I wondered little that his mother's eyes rested upon him with such a look of affection, or that poor Annie was tempted beyond her strength when she saw that handsome face smiling upon her and heard those lips whisper so lovingly in her ear. George Redruth was not a man who bore upon his person the impress of his soul. He had a fair face and a specious manner; and any stranger looking at him would have believed him utterly incapable of cruelty or wrong-doing.

My unceremonious entry startled both mother and son. They both looked at me with an expression which was by no means amiable. They both asked what my business was there that night.

Before speaking, I looked again around the room. I wished to ascertain if Madeline was there. Apparently, she was not. Then I looked at the old lady, and hesitated again. After all, she was his mother, and she loved him. Where was the use of giving her pain? So I turned to him and said, as quietly as I could,

"My business is with you, Sir. What I have to say had better be said to you alone."

He moved uneasily in his seat, and darted at me from under his brows a look of bitter hatred. I thought his face grew very pale, but he made an effort to preserve his cold manner.

"You are very mysterious," he replied; "but since you have thought it worth your while to force your way upon us as you have done, you had better say your say and go, before I order the servants to turn you out."

"You had better be careful," I replied. "Once more I warn you—what you have to hear had better be heard by you alone!"

He looked in my face again, and something he saw there convinced him of the truth of my words. He rose, and, throwing his book aside, said, with well assumed carelessness,

"Very well, since you will have it so; come out on the terrace and speak there."

He made a movement forward and I was about to follow him, when there was another interruption of a most unexpected kind. Old Mrs. Redruth rose, and, making a stately motion with her hand, said,

"George, you will stay here."

She was very white, and her hands were twitching nervously. Seeing this, Redruth stepped forward with a look of deep anxiety on his face.

"Mother," he said, "don't agitate yourself, for God's sake! Let me go with him for a moment." But this she refused to do.

"You shall not leave me, George," she answered. "If he means to insult you, let him do so before your mother's face!"

The strange turn things were taking amazed me, and I cried:

"I insult him? You don't know what you are saying when you talk to me like that. I have returned to my home to obtain Justice; to force a bitter wrong to be righted. I am here for that now."

It was now George Redruth's turn to be agitated. Turning on me a face livid with terror, he said,

"My mother is not well. Leave the house, I implore you, or God knows how this interview will end!"

This I refused to do.

"Whatever happens" I said, "no blame can be attached to me. I am willing to speak to you alone; but speak I mean to before I leave this house to-night. Tell me—is it true that in two days you propose to wed Miss Graham?"

He was about to answer me, but his mother interrupted him. "Yes," she replied; "it is true. Now, Sir, what have you to say?"

"This: that your son had better think well before he goes to lead that lady to the altar; because he knows as well as I that that marriage can never be."

"George, what does he mean?" asked the old lady, gazing from one to another in trembling agitation.

"For God's sake, mother, keep calm!" said George Redruth, who was himself terribly agitated; then he turned again to me. "Trelawney, leave the house," he said. "If you have anything to say to me seek me again; my mother is ill, and a scene such as this promises to be, will kill her!"

"I told you I was willing to speak to you alone," I said; "but since that can't be, other folk must hear. I am here to-day to ask for justice; you best know why and for whom. Do you mean to do it?"

He hesitated for a moment; then he said, glancing nervously about him,

"You speak in riddles, which I fail to understand."

"You had best try," I returned, irritated beyond measure by the strange coldness of his manner. "You know that you have done a wrong—do you mean to right it?"

By this time he had apparently made up his mind as to his course of conduct, for he replied, with that same cold sneer upon his lips,

"Again, I tell you, I fail to understand you."

"Then I will make my meaning clear. I am speaking of the woman whose heart you have broken and whose life you have destroyed: in the name of my cousin, Annie Pendragon, I refuse to allow this marriage to go on!"

I expected to see him cower before this blow, but I was mistaken; he was evidently prepared for anything I might say.

"My good man," he said, coolly, "you are raving, or worse. You take, I know, a very tender interest in Miss Graham's welfare; and think, I presume, that anything you may be pleased to state will be believed by her, and you will thus be able to degrade me in her eyes. But you are mistaken. Both Miss Graham and my mother know me too well to believe one word of what you say!"

I must confess that the perfect frankness of his manner succeeded for a moment in putting me at a disadvantage. I could hardly bring myself to believe that he was lying, yet it must be so.

"Do you deny," I said, "the story which I have heard from my cousin's lips?"

"What your cousin may or may not have told you is no concern of mine. What is she to me?"

"She is your wife," I returned.

Still he retained his cold, impassive manner; but the old lady looked at him with troubled eyes. It was nothing to her that he had broken a heart or wrecked a home. According to her, the labourer was like the beast of burthen: born to bear his load uncomplainingly, and to be trampled in the dust, if necessary, at his master's feet. But the fear that her darling had been made to link himself to one beneath him was terrible to her.

"George," she cried, imploringly, "what does he mean?"

He shook his head; but I replied,

"I mean, Madam, that it was your son, and none other, who brought all the trouble to our home. Through him, and him alone, murder has been done; and simple trusting hearts have been broken. He came with his specious smiling face and lying tongue, and wrought the ruin of as good a lass as ever breathed. Finding her to be good and pure, he heaped falsehood upon falsehood until he got her in his power; then, coward that he was, he told her of the trap into which she had fallen—and left her to the mercy of a merciless world. Cowardly

treacherous cur as he is, he has betrayed one woman, but he does not betray another. Let him go to the altar with Miss Graham; and, so sure as he stands living before me now, I will denounce him before them all."

"You villain! do you mean to threaten me?" exclaimed Redruth, losing for the first time some of his self-command.

"And if I do," I returned, "I don't threaten what I can't perform. My cousin has been silent hitherto because she wished to spare you; she has returned good for evil, cruelty with kindness; but now that she has spoken—now that I know the truth—I am determined that she shall receive justice. Do you think that she alone is to suffer—that she must stand alone in her shame, to be pointed at by every honest woman? I say again she is your wife; if not by the laws of man, at least in the sight of God; and so long as she lives you shall not wed another woman!"

I paused and looked at him; his face was quite livid. He pointed to the door.

"Leave this house!" he cried, "or by Heaven I'll have you handed over to the police."

"I refuse to stir," I replied, "until I have your answer. It is in your power to partially retrieve the past by doing one act of justice. Villain as you have been, bitterly as she has been made to suffer, I believe my poor cousin loves you still. Make that mock ceremony a true one; take her to you as your honoured wife; it is but justice; it is what I ask in her name."

"George!" cried the old lady, clinging to him in terror; but he only smiled, and said, "Don't agitate yourself, mother; the man is raving!"

"I have given you your last chance," I said. "Do you persist in your refusal to listen to me?"

"Hear me, Trelawney," he said, "The story you have fixed upon me is one tissue of lies. If you say it is not, bring your witnesses to prove it; if you cannot do so, your fabrication falls to the ground. I know nothing of your cousin, and I am not to be driven through fear into marriage with a peasant girl of light character."

"Good God!" I cried, "what do you mean?"

"This: that your cousin, whose moral character is well known, will not retrieve her deeds by vamping up this story against me. Women of her class are given to lying: she seems no exception to the rule!"

"Coward and liar!" I exclaimed. Utterly beside myself, I raised my clenched fist, and should have struck him to the ground. There was a shriek, and a heavy thud upon the floor. Terrified and heart-sick, I drew back, and gazed with wild eyes upon the figure of the old lady, which lay, apparently lifeless, at my feet. For a moment, I feared my clenched fist had fallen upon her, and laid her low; but I was soon reassured. She had been over-excited with the interview, and the fear that I was going to strike her son had deprived her of consciousness. In a moment a woman's figure was beside her, kneeling on the floor, and bending forward with tender solicitude over the wrinkled face. It was Madeline. Where she had come from I could not tell, she seemed to have arisen like a spirit from the earth. She was pale, but quite composed, and she seemed utterly unconscious of any presence save the one—that of the old woman. With tender hands she smoothed back the grey hair; she dipped her fingers in the bowl of water which George Redruth held, and drew them across the wrinkled brow; she pressed her warm red lips to the white cheek, and murmured gently, "Aunt, dear aunt, open your eyes; it is I, Madeline!"

For a time the old lady lay motionless—I standing by, unable to move hand or foot, but feeling nothing but pity for her. Suddenly she stirred slightly and heaved a sigh; then Madeline raised her eyes and fixed them upon my face.

"Will you go, please?" she said, "for her sake. If she wakes and sees you it will be terrible."

That was enough; I was to obey her wish: so, utterly weary and heart-broken, I left the house.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A LAST FAREWELL.

In a strange, bewildered state of mind I left Redruth House, but, instead of going straight back to the cottage, I took a turn across the moor; I knew if I returned to the cottage in my present state of agitation I should betray myself. I must think matters over and come to some definite decision as to my movements in the future. There was no time to be lost; in two days the wedding would take place—therefore my course of action must be mapped out.

The tone which Redruth had chosen to adopt rather non-plussed me; for never for one moment did I take into consideration the fact that he might deny all knowledge of my cousin; yet now I saw that by so doing he gained considerable advantage. He had called upon me to prove the truth of my statement: how could I do so? For myself, I had been willing enough to accept Annie's version of the story as the true one, but it seemed that that was not enough. For proofs—how could I obtain them? Johnson, the prime mover in the affair, was dead; of the man who performed the marriage ceremony, Annie had no knowledge whatever; and even had it been otherwise, it would have taken time to discover him; and I had no time, since the marriage was to take place in two days. Yes; it was clear that my story must rely for its acceptance upon the word of my cousin; and if he chose to proceed and dispute that word, it was equally clear it could not be substantiated.

The next thing to be considered was my next move—what that ought to be, I could not determine; the fact that I must keep all knowledge from my uncle bound me hand and foot. If I denounced Redruth publicly, and made an open scandal, the whole truth would be revealed to my uncle, and I positively trembled at the thought of what he might be tempted to do. I walked thus pondering for hours, finally feeling somewhat calmer, but, having arrived at no definite conclusion as to my future plans, I returned to the cottage. My uncle, aunt, and Annie were all there—moreover, there was honest John Rudd partaking of his aunt's tea and hot baked scones.

"It be loike awld times to see Measter Hugh amang us agen," said he, as I took my seat at the board; "reckon you'll be stayin' naw, till after the weddin'."

I replied that it was to take place so soon, I most certainly should.

"Ah, then you'll ha' some o' the fun!" he continued; "there'll be rare gavins on, I reckon. They tell me there'll be a tent put up on the fields and a dinner given to all the miners. Be that true, Mr. Pendragon?"

"Mawst likely," returned my uncle. "I know nought o' that; but one thing be certain—the young measter, he be a gawin' down the mine wi' me to-morrow to see to things, and put matters right afore he gang away."

Listening to this, I inwardly thanked God that my uncle knew nothing of the real character of young Redruth.

During all this time, poor Annie had been moving about busily attending to the table; but I saw that what she did was done more to cover her agitation than from any real necessity. Now and again, placing herself in the shadow, she tried to read my face—in vain. When they spoke of the

wedding, her eyes filled with tears, and her hands trembled violently.

I tried to avoid being alone with her that night, for I dreaded to tell her what had taken place; but she was over-anxious, and would not let the night pass. When the house was quiet, all of us having gone to our rooms, there came a gentle tap at my bed-room door. Then the door opened, very quietly and stealthily, and Annie herself appeared.

"Hugh," she whispered, "are you in bed?" I answered "No"; and she came in, closing the door behind her. She was partially undressed, and had a large cloak wrapped round her. Her beautiful hair was loosened, and fell in a heavy mass upon her shoulders; her face was very pale, and her eyes were still wet with tears. She came up to where I sat on the side of the bed, and looked at me, stretching forth a trembling hand, which I took in mine.

"My poor Annie!" I said, involuntarily.

She seemed to understand all that my tone implied, for, with a pitiful sob, she sank down crying at my feet.

"Don't cry, Annie; don't cry!" I said. "He is a scoundrel. He is not worth one of those tears. You must forget him!"

"Forget him?" she sobbed. "Ah, Hugh, dear, it is not so easy to forget; for I love him so much—I never knew how much till now! Hugh, dear, she will not marry him, will she?"

"I cannot tell."

"But have you told her? Does she know?"

"That I cannot tell."

She looked at me inquiringly.

"Hugh, do you know what you are saying? Surely, if you told her, you must know."

"I have not told her; but she may know, for all that. There has been a strange scene, Annie; and I am a bit puzzled to know what is best to do. One thing, however, we must be careful to do—keep this from your father. He and the young master go down the mine to-morrow. If your father guessed the story you have told me, one of them might not come up again. Do you understand?"

"Yes," she answered, faintly. "But, Hugh, you have not told me what he said."

"I would rather not do so to-night, Annie. He means to go on with this marriage if he can; but I may find a means to prevent it. There is time yet. I must think it over, and see what can be done. But don't you worry yourself, little woman. I tell you he is not worthy to possess one hair of your head."

At breakfast the next morning my uncle again spoke of the approaching visit of the young master to the mine, and seemed in high spirits about it; nay, more, he seemed quite proud to think that he should have been selected above all others to take the part of guide.

"Measter dawns't take to the new overseer chap," said he. "I doubt but he'd be glad to ha' thee back i' thy awld place, lad."

I shook my head.

"You mustn't think of that, uncle. I'm well enough placed where I am."

Soon after breakfast he set out for the mine, where young Redruth was to join him. A couple of hours later a figure entered the kitchen where I sat ruminating, and, looking up, I was astonished to see Madeline.

Her face was very pale and sad, but there was a look of determination about her eyes and mouth which I had never seen there before. She walked in at the open door and then stood hesitating, as if uncertain what to do. She answered my aunt's cursey with a kindly nod and smile, and then she looked at Annie, who, pale as death, had shrunk from her. No word of greeting passed between these two, but I thought that the light in Madeline's eyes grew softer as she gazed upon the pale weary face of my cousin, while poor Annie showed in her face the bitter dislike she had taken to the woman who had supplanted her. Madeline turned to me.

"Mr. Trelawney," she said, "I wish to speak to you privately. Can I?"

I replied in the affirmative, and asked my aunt and cousin to leave us, which they accordingly did.

Left alone with Madeline, I felt my whole body tremble like a tree bending before the breath of the tempest. But I took courage to look at her, and thus I became somewhat reassured. Her whole demeanour was calm and cold; she made no attempt to approach me; but she walked over to the window, and looked out, turning only occasionally to glance at me while the interview lasted.

"Mr. Trelawney," she said, "when you paid your visit to Redruth House last night I was listening. I was in a remote and shaded part of the drawing-room when you entered; I remained there during the scene which followed. What I witnessed was too stormy to be very lucid. I want you to make it clear to me now."

"What do you wish me to do?"

"I wish you to tell me, if you will, the whole of your cousin's unfortunate story."

I did as she requested; not dwelling too much upon it, but making every point clear. When I had finished, Madeline said, quietly,

"How long have you known this story, Mr. Trelawney?"

"Two or three days. It seems that Annie had given some promise not to betray that man, and this promise she religiously kept until"—

"Yes, until?"

"Until she was driven to desperation by the announcement of his approaching marriage. Sick and heart-broken, she came to me and told me the story. Horrified beyond measure, I thought of you; and I dreaded to think what your life would be married to such a villain. I came here determined to face him; and, if possible, to prevent the marriage. I went to him in all good faith—you best know how I was received."

"Do you believe that his marriage with your cousin is legal?"

"No; I honestly believe it to be false."

"Then you mean to expose him? Since your cousin cannot get justice, do you mean to make her wrongs known?"

I looked at her for a moment, then I answered,

"No; I have done all that I can do. To humiliate him now would be to humiliate you—moreover, it would lead to his certain death!"

"His death! What do you mean?"

"This: that if I pointed him out as the betrayer of Annie Pendragon, my uncle would assuredly kill him!"

She started and trembled.

"Don't fear for him," I said; "he is safe from me. There has been trouble enough here already; God forbid that I should be the means of bringing more!"

There was a long pause. Madeline still stood at the window gazing out with sad wistful eyes. Then she turned and came towards me.

"Mr. Trelawney," she said, "I think you are right when you say you will make no public scandal. Let this matter rest, and perhaps in time all may come well. You think that your cousin still loves Mr. Redruth?"

"God help her! Yes."

"Then let us pray that her love, and all her patient suffering, will some day be requited."

"I do not understand!" I said.

"No? then you think more badly of me than I deserve, though Heaven knows I have not deserved that you should think well of me. I told you once that I was marrying my cousin because he was poor and I was rich. What I told you I told him; I knew I could never love him, but I wished to help him, and I should have done so. I should have married him; and once his wife, I think—nay, I am sure—I should have been able to do my duty. But when I gave that promise to him I believed him to be a good and honourable man. Now, all is changed. I believe every word of your story, Mr. Trelawney; and, believing it, I know I can never be united to him!"

She paused for a moment; but I could not speak. Presently she continued,

"Mr. Trelawney, I want you to give me your hand for a moment in token of your forgiveness. Heaven has not been merciful to either of us, and I think it would have been better for us both if we had never met. I shall leave this place to-morrow; but I shall never forget it, and I shall never forget you. God bless you!"

She pressed my hand warmly in both of hers, and the next moment she was gone. What followed seemed to me a wild dream. I remained for a time stupefied—drunk with mingled joy and sorrow; feeling the grasp of my darling's hand in mine, and hearing still the sound of her loving voice. Then I knew that my aunt and Annie had returned, and were questioning me as to Madeline's visit; but their questions were soon drowned in a strange murmur which reached us from without, and the next moment a wild group surged up and surrounded the kitchen door.

(To be continued.)

RAMBLING SKETCHES: KEMSING.

Two miles east of Otford, the interesting Kentish village on the Darent which we lately described, and where are the ruins of Archbishop Warham's grand palace, and St. Thomas à Becket's Well, the village of Kemsing stands on the south slope of the chalk hills, overlooking a goodly landscape of the fertile and well-cultivated weald of Kent. Above it, on the long straight ridge of the North Downs, runs the old "Pilgrims' Road" from London to Canterbury, by which road, probably, nearly two thousand years ago, the Roman army of Julius Caesar invaded Britain. In the time of the Saxon Kingdom of Kent, there lived at Kemsing a religious lady named Edith, whose piety was honoured with ecclesiastical canonisation. St. Edith, for ages after her death, was believed to be taking care of the poor peasantry, and to be exercising supernatural powers for the benefit of the air and soil; her statue in the churchyard was an object of local worship, and her influence gave salubrity to the water of a peculiar well. The small church, dedicated to this revered personage, is of Early English architecture, but much patched, with a nave, chancel, and pointed steeple, and contains a half-length brass effigy of Thomas De Hop, who was, perhaps, Lord of the Manor, and who died early in the fourteenth century.

Our Artist's Sketches give a bit of the village, having the church in view, the round walled mouth of St. Edith's Well, the "Castle Bank"—there is no Castle now—a piece of the "Pilgrim's Road," and the field-path to the neighbouring village of Seal.

DROPPING IN TO LUNCH.

The old man, a fine hale old fellow, who must have been a grand figure of rustic manhood in the vigour of his youth—the fair young woman, his married daughter, who has brought the mid-day meal for her husband at work in the fields—and the little girl whose head rests fondly in the mother's lap—form a delightful family group. There is a pretty game of Bo-Peep going on between the child and her grandfather, who has cast down the big knife with which he was pruning the hedge to enjoy half an hour of repose and refreshment, with innocent chat and play. Bread and cheese and apples, with a bottle of beer or cider, for which a glass tumbler is at hand, will supply their simple repast; and if cheaper drink be preferred, there is plenty of the purest quality in the limpid stream. And here comes a welcome guest, the familiar Robin, with innocent boldness hopping over the grass to beg for crumbs. This is a charming idyllic scene of rural life, in which poverty and labour still finds some compensation from the bounty of Nature, so long as health is preserved and employment is secured to honest folk who cultivate the soil, and who possess, in the exercise of kindly affections, the source of true happiness equally with the rich and powerful:—

He, whose soul
Ponders this true equality, may walk
The fields of earth with gratitude and hope;
Yet, in that meditation, will he find
Motive to sadder thought, as we have found;
Lamenting ancient virtues overthrown,
And for the injustice grieving that hath made
So wide a difference between man and man.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the names of the gentlemen (placed in the order of merit) selected in 1883 who have been certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners for appointment to the Civil Service of India:—Aubray P. Pennell, Herbert D. Taylor, Reginald C. Carr, Alan Butterworth, Herbert J. Maynard, Edward D. Mac-lagan, John A. C. Skinner, James S. Meston, Robert B. Stewart, Colin Still, Henry D. Griffin, Francis J. Monahan, Cecil E. F. Bunbury, H. V. Draker Brockman, William B. Brown, Richard H. Campbell, R. P. Barrow, Henry O. Quain, D. W. G. Cowie, William H. A. St. J. Leeds, Charles W. W. Hope, Henry C. Ferard, William Chevis, Benjamin Robertson, David Wilson, William H. Cossins, Alfred E. Harward, James M'C. Wright, Charles Wilson, Sidney St. J. Westlake, Henry V. Cobb, Frank S. Hamilton, Henry E. Ransom, Charles C. Mead, Andrew Thomson, Thornton Walker, Charles G. H. Allen.

The following prizes were awarded:—Mr. Pennell—Law, £60; Bengali, £40. Mr. Taylor, Political Economy, £30; Tamil, £40; Hindustani (for candidates selected for Madras), £15. Mr. Carr—Telugu, £25. Mr. Butterworth—Natural Science, £25. Mr. Maynard—Persian, £30. Mr. Mac-lagan—History and Geography of India, £30. Mr. Stewart—Marathi, £40; Gujerati, £15. Mr. Still—Sanskrit, £45. Mr. Bunbury—Hindustani, £25. Mr. David Wilson—Burmese, £40.

The annual meeting of the Council and Governors of Aberystwith University was held on the 16th inst., Lord Aberdare presiding. The reports presented to the governors' meeting were most encouraging. About £6000 have been promised to the College Restoration Fund, and arrangements have been made for canvassing the whole of Wales. The principals' report stated that they rejoiced in the fulfilment of their most sanguine hopes, whether in reference to the Government grant, the number of students, the educational results, or the sympathy and good wishes of the Principality.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 24, 1884) of Mr. Thomas Daniel Hill, late of Mincing-lane, merchant, and of No. 21, Grosvenor-place, who died on July 21 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Colonel Charles William Miles, Sir George Henry Chambers, and Audley Charles Miles, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £177,000. The testator leaves £25,000, upon trust, for his brother, the Rev. Charles Gray Hill, for life, and then for his daughters as he shall appoint; his interest in the advowson of Warboys, Huntingdonshire, upon trust, for the benefit of his said brother, his daughters and their husbands; £5000, upon trust, for his nephew Vyvyan Charles Miles, his wife and children; his shares in the St. Thomas's Floating-Dock Company, to his last-named nephew; £5000, upon trust, for his three nieces, Clarissa, Mary, and Marguerite Miles; £15,000, upon trust, for his sister, Mrs. Maria Susannah Miles, for life, and then for his said nieces; his freehold house and lands at Burton Hill, Malmesbury, to his sister, for life, and then to her children or issue as she shall appoint; his residence in Grosvenor-place, to his sister, for life, and then to his nephew Audley Charles Miles; the furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses, carriages, farming stock, and growing crops at Burton Hill and Grosvenor-place, except a few articles specifically bequeathed, to his sister; and legacies to his mother, partners, servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate, including his share in the firm of Thomas Daniel and Co., and his estates and other property in the West Indies, he gives to his said nephew Audley Charles Miles.

The will (dated July 30, 1875), with a codicil (dated July 30, 1877), of Mr. Thomas Southgate, Q.C., late of No. 4, Pembroke-villas, Richmond, who died on the 3rd ult., at Buxton, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Samuel Tufnel Southgate, the cousin, and sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £169,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 to his cousin Mrs. Harriet Prince; £1000 each to his cousins Mrs. Ellen Gramshaw, the Rev. Frederick Southgate, Mrs. Kate Paine, and Mrs. Frances Slade; £1000 to his clerk, William Beach; £1000 to his brother, Robert Southgate, who went to Australia many years ago, if he shall claim it within twelve months from his decease; and an annuity of £50 to his servant, Frances Stock. The residue of his real and personal estate he devises and bequeaths to his said cousin, Samuel Tufnel Southgate.

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1885) of Mr. John Musgrave Tattersall Musgrave, late of Beverley, Yorkshire, who died on March 12 last, was proved at the York District Registry on the 5th ult. by Joseph Hannath Hobson, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £46,000. The testator devises all his real estate at Little Stainton and Bramley, in the West Riding, and all his real estate at Market Weighton and Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, in the East Riding, charged with an annuity to his housekeeper, to the use of John Musgrave Sagar Musgrave, for life, with remainder to his eldest son, Abraham Sagar Musgrave, for life, with remainder to his issue male in succession. There are legacies to his executors, domestic servants, and grooms; and as to the residue of his real and personal estate, he leaves one third, upon trust, for Sydney Herbert Wilkinson; one third, upon trust, for Richard Hartley Wilkinson; one sixth, upon trust, for Margaret Edith Wilkinson; and one sixth, upon trust, for William Musgrave Wilkinson.

The will (dated Aug. 17, 1876) of Mr. Richard Joseph Dickens, late of No. 155, Old Kent-road, and of Addiscombe-road, Croydon, surveyor, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by Mrs. Caroline Dickens, the widow, and Richard Joseph Dickens, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £28,000. The testator makes bequests to his wife and said son; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then for his three children—Richard Joseph, Caroline Annie, and Kate Sophia, share and share alike.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Sept. 26, 1884) of Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park, in the county of Roxburgh, who died on June 26 last, granted to Dame Maria Juana Petronila Sanchez di Pina, or Scott Douglas, the widow, Sir George Brisbane Douglas, Bart., Francis John Douglas, and William Sholto Douglas, the sons, and Thomas Graham Murray, the executors nominate, has just been sealed in London, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland exceeding £27,000.

The will (dated Nov. 25, 1884) of Mr. Robert Dendy, late of Chichester, Sussex, who died on Aug. 2 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Richard Sidney Dendy, the son, Edward Miller Street, Robert George Raper, and James Lainson Gauntlett, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. The testator bequeaths £500, and all his jewellery, plate, pictures, books, furniture, wines, horses, carriages, and personal effects (excepting some specifically bequeathed to his son and daughter), to his wife, Mrs. Mary Peerman Dendy; and legacies to his executors, son-in-law, Louisa Woods, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate, including his freehold residence at Chichester, he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, or until she shall marry again; he then gives £10,000, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Ada Sophia Gore; £5000, upon trust, for his said son; and further legacies to Mr. Street and Louisa Woods. The ultimate residue is to go in equal moieties to his son and daughter.

The will (dated July 21, 1883) of Mr. Francis William Rowsell, C.B., C.M.G., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Cairo, British Commissioner of the Egyptian State Domains, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by Arthur Henry Lancaster, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £9000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to his wife, Mrs. Harriette Emily Rowsell; and legacies to his mother, brothers, and sisters. The residue of his estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1885), with a codicil (dated Aug. 21 following), of Miss Mary Atkinson, for many years honorary secretary to the Society of Lady Artists, late of Berners-street, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Sharon Grote Turner, the sole executor. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, to found an annuity of £25 or £20; £100 to the Sick Fund of the Society of Lady Artists; all her furniture and effects at the Gallery, Great Marlborough-street, and all her pictures, drawings, engravings, books of drawings, and prints, to Miss Ellen Partridge, Miss Emma Walter, and Mrs. Madeline Marrable, upon trust, for the benefit of the Society of Lady Artists; and £300 to the same three ladies, upon trust, to apply the same in making up any deficiency that may arise in the next two or more annual exhibitions of the Society of Lady Artists held after her decease.

Lord Rosebery has been presented with the freedom of the borough of Paisley and of Kilmarnock.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

A N (Rio Janeiro).—Your problem shall have early insertion. Thanks for reminding us of it. We like Dr. V's problem well.

L K H (Pisa).—Many thanks for the Christmas problem.

A P (Danzig).—1. The German Handbuch, published by Veit and Co., Leipzig. 2. The rules of chess are not precisely the same in all countries, but they are practically so in Europe and America.

T G (Ware).—We do not think that the suggested variation of No. 2168 would be an improvement; but if you put it on a diagram we shall be glad to see it.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2165 received from Emile Fran, W H D Henvey, F E Gibbins (Tiffin), C Belton (Tiffin); of No. 2166 from E H H, Pierce Jones, Emile Fran, F Marshall, E J Jeffreys, E L G, L K Hirsch (Pisa); of No. 2167 from Alpha, Pierce Jones, E L G, J H Tansier, E J Posno (Haarlem), E H H, Anthony Douthwaite, R H Brooks, and L K Hirsch (Pisa).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2168 received from W H D Henvey, E J H, John Wallace, Columbus, W Sibley, W Glasier Junior, E E H, H J Eder, W B Smith, E Casella (Paris), L Wyman, A P Whalley, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, G W Law, A Bolus, S Bullen, H Wardell, E Louden, Dabbshill, Joseph Ainsworth, Japhur Junior, P R Gibbs, Edwa d James Gibbs Junior, T V Durell, Fred Maccube, B R Wood, N Cusance, H M L, Otto Fuder (Ghent), W Hillier, Nerina, N S Harris, A H Senance, R W Spencer, L L Greenaway, Ben Nevils, E J Eder, Commander W L Martin (R.N.), Robert Bygott Junior, A W Scrutton, C Oswald, F Fewster Wilkinson, R L Southwell, Pierce Jones, L Falcon (Antwerp), C S Cox, John Hodgson, Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney), E J Winter Wood, R Tweedell, C Durrach, Shadforth, Clement Pavetti, A C Hunt, W Vernon Arnold, F Marshall, W Morley Smith, J Blaikie, F Benny, W A Clarke, Hereward, R H Brooks, L Desanges, E L G, Lashmar Penfold, Emmo (Darlington), J A Schumcke, Julia Short, Chilean (Liverpool), Edmund Field, W Weeber, Gordon Jackson (R.N.), Laura Greaves, T G (Ware), William Davis, J K (South Hampstead), W Ritnag, Clara Gibson, H T H, W Biddle, George Gange, E J B Williams, and H B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2167.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes P	K to K 5th (or A)	1.	Kt to Q Kt 7th
2. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 4th, or Q 4th	2. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B 7th (or F)
3. Q to B 5th. Mate.		3. Kt to Q Kt 6th. Mate.	K to Q 4th

1. K to Q 4th (or B)
2. Q to B 5th (ch) K to K 3rd
If 2. K to K 6th, then 3. Kt to Q 6th. Mate.
3. Q to Q 6th. Mate.

1. K to K 3rd (or c)
2. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q Kt 6th. Mate.

1. K to K B 5th
2. Q to Q B 7th or Q Kt 8th (ch) K to K 5th
If 2. B to K 4th, then 3. Kt to Kt 3rd. Mate.
3. B to K B 3rd. Mate.

1. Kt to K 6th (ch) (or w)
2. Q takes Kt (ch) K to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q Kt 6th. Mate.

1. Kt to Q Kt 7th
2. Q to K 7th (ch) K to K 3rd
3. Q to Q 6th. Mate.

1. R elsewhere (or K moves)
2. Q to K 7th (ch) K moves
3. Kt mates accordingly.

1. R to K R 4th
2. Q to Q B 5th (ch) K to K 3rd
3. Q to Q 6th. Mate.

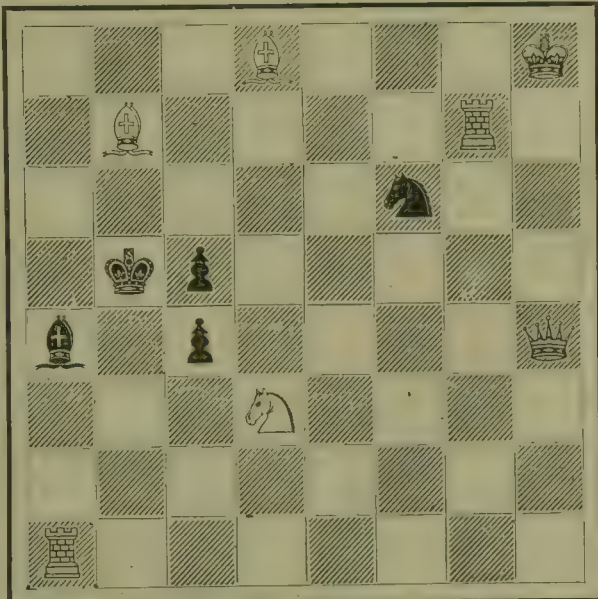
1. R elsewhere
2. Q to Q B 5th K moves
3. Q or B mates accordingly.

NOTE.—The above exhaustive solution has been contributed by the Rev. W. Anderson, of Old Romney.

PROBLEM No. 2170.

By W. E. TINNEY (Philadelphia).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE IRISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Played in the principal Tourney on the 6th inst., between Mr. W. H. K. POLLOCK, of Bath, and Mr. J. MORPHY. (Four Knights Game.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B to Q 2nd	B takes P
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Kt to Q 5th	
3. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	17. Kt takes B (ch)	K to K 2nd
4. B to Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	18. Kt to K sq	P to R 2nd
		19. P to K B 3rd	Q takes Kt
		20. P takes B	Kt takes P
		21. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th
		22. B to B 4th	Q R to K sq
		23. Q R to K sq	Kt to B 3rd
		24. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 6th
		25. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	Kt to K 5th
		26. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
		27. R takes P	R to Q sq
		28. R to Q 4th (dis. ch), and after a few more moves Black resigned.	

A dull opening at its best, and this line of defence does not tend to enlighten it. Either 4. B to Kt 5th, or 4. B to B 4th, is better, and both lead to an even game.

5. P to Q 4th P takes P
6. Kt takes P B to Q 2nd
7. B takes Kt P takes B
8. Q to K 2nd P to Q B 4th
9. Kt to B 3rd B to K 2nd
10. Castles Castles
11. P to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd

Rather tame on both sides; but, it must be confessed, there is not much to be done on either.

12. B to K 3rd B to Q B 3rd
13. B to B 4th Q to Kt sq
14. P to Q Kt 3rd Q to Kt 5th

A sight curious to the ordinary player of chess was witnessed at the Holborn Restaurant on the 13th inst., when the London Four-Handed Chess Club met for the first time, and twenty-eight players were seen engaged in stern contests round seven four-handed chessboards. Among the players were several of the most distinguished of our chess-masters—such as Messrs. Blackburne, Gunsberg, Hoffer, and MacDonell—some of them experiencing reverses of fortune to which they are generally unaccustomed in the ordinary game of chess. Play began at five p.m., and continued till midnight; and some very fine games were played by the members and their guests. At the dinner, after the loyal toasts, "Chess" was proposed by Mr. Bevan, and responded to by Messrs. Blackburne and Gunsberg. The prosperity of the club, the Committee, and chess literature were duly proposed and responded to, the list of toasts being brought to a close by remembering "The Ladies." Major Verney, the author of "Chess Eccentricities," who has done so much to bring four-handed chess to the front as a social and interesting pastime, is the president of the club, which will meet on every Tuesday at five p.m., at the Holborn Restaurant, for play. The hon. sec. of the club is Mr. Hughes-Hughes, of 45, Longbridge-road, S.W.

On the 11th inst., Mr. Blackburne gave an exhibition of chess sans voir at the City of London Chess Club, engaging eight adversaries simultaneously. A large number of members and visitors witnessed the performance, which resulted in Mr. Blackburne winning four games, drawing three, and losing one, the latter to Mr. Wainwright.

The annual report of the Liverpool Chess Club shows the association to be in a flourishing condition, financially, with favourable prospects generally. The Challenge Cup Tourney has resulted in Mr. N. Fedden carrying off the trophy. The entrance fees in this competition fell to the next highest scorers, Messrs. Harsant and Williams.

GUIDE-BOOKS.

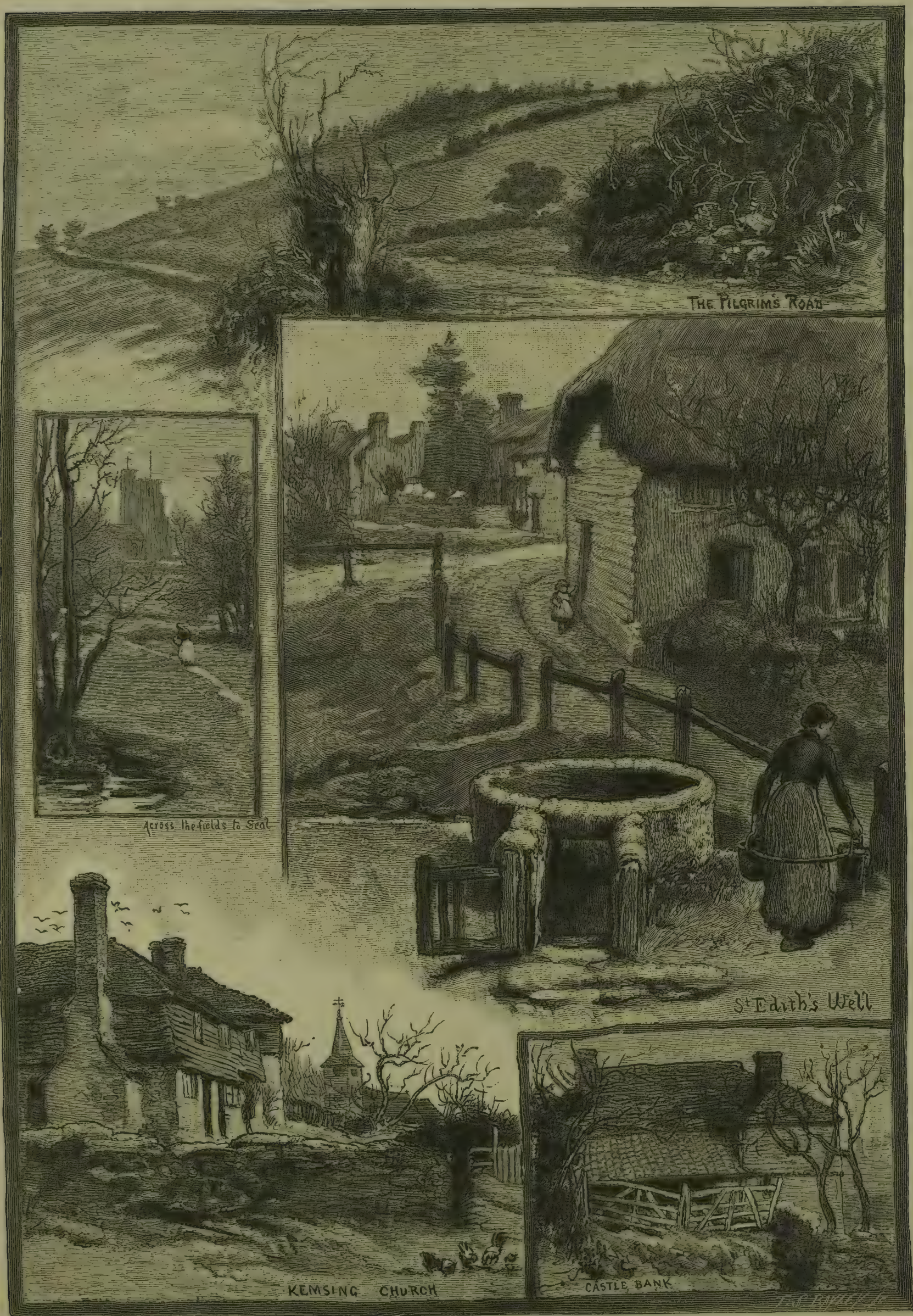
The "holiday season" has now become such a wide term that we make no apology for referring at this time to a batch of books the majority of which aim at supplying the wants of tourists at all seasons. To begin with foreign countries, we have a seventh edition of *O'Shea's Guide to Spain and Portugal* (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black), which has undergone, in Mr. John Lomas' hands, some very distinct changes, and is adapted to the use of the most modern travellers. Mr. Lomas has, however, given too great evidence of his preference for southern over northern Spain, to judge by the relative space accorded to the county of which Madrid is supposed to be the exact centre. Portugal is dismissed in a few pages: a matter to be regretted if, as should be not unlikely, the western coasts of the Peninsula should attract more visitors in consequence of the recent epidemic of cholera throughout the southern and south-eastern provinces of Spain. Mr. Lomas is at his best when describing the art-treasures still to be found in the churches and monasteries. But he keeps, for the most part, to beaten routes and easily accessible spots, forgetful, apparently, of the many marvels which yet remain concealed and almost unknown in the remoter districts. The two bulky volumes of Black's *North and South France* (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black) are practically a collection of the very handy local guide-books which have from time to time issued from this firm. They are distinguished by very clear and useful maps, some pleasant architectural sketches, and plain and simple directions for travellers. There is no pretence in these guides to be anything more than useful and helpful; and they may be justly characterised as pre-eminently fulfilling these conditions. They are printed in such good type that he who runs (in an express-train) may read, and he who reads may run without delay to each object of interest at his halting-place. Of the *Englishman's Guide-Book to the United States and Canada* (London: Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) we speak with more diffidence. It is a handy volume, well printed and not compromising in its external appearance, as guide-books too frequently are, and thereby exposing travellers to all sorts of trials and worry. The information as to the cost of United States hotel life is, unfortunately, vague, the author limiting himself to the oracular expression that "it would be impossible to estimate the expenses of travelling in the United States and Canada, as they must depend on the habits and means of the traveller." In New York, we are told that hotel living is 25 per cent dearer than in London, but in other cities about the same. As a set-off to this meagre information, there is a most useful "Sporting Appendix," in which the shooting and fishing resorts of the various States are discussed at length; their products rehearsed, and the means of reaching the grounds carefully set forth. The plans of the cities—for example, that of Chicago—gives one a shudder; every line is straight, and every angle a right angle, and Chicago is only an exaggeration of the other cities of the Union. The description of the various districts through which the main lines of railway pass are carefully written, and, as in the case of the Yellowstone Park and Northern Pacific Railway, interesting as well as instructive. *Italy Revisited*, by E. S. G. S. (London: W. B. Whittingham), belongs to a class of books of travel which we had thought altogether of the past; in which the zeal of the Protestant missionary is more marked than the discretion of the practised traveller. Coming nearer home we find that the handy volume *Seaside Watering-Places* (London: Upcott Gill), has already reached a fifth edition. It well deserves this popularity, for it gives useful and accurate information, acquired on the spot, of all the important and some of the less-known watering-places round the coast. Not the least valuable feature of this volume is that in most cases it gives the name of the local house-agent or other person to whom the stranger in search of accommodation may with confidence apply. *Paterson's United Kingdom* (Edinburgh: William Paterson), revised by Mr. Merrylees, is, as many know, admirable in its information respecting Scotland, but seems to need a good deal of correction in other parts. We have only casually glanced through it, but have found our eye arrested by many strange statements. Amongst these may be cited "London has now two Bishops—London and Southwark." "The statue of Charles I. was erected in 1647," the year of his flight from Hampton Court. At the Fishmongers' Hall is preserved apparently a very curious relic, "Wat Tyler's dagger, with which he slew the rebel." Crossing St. George's Channel we find Kingstown persistently spelt Kingston; Glendalough is scarcely recognisable as Glen Dalloch; the Antrim Hills are not between or even visible from Dundalk or Newry; the Mownie Mountains are the objects which attract the traveller, and concerning these the guide says nothing. Mr. Percy Lindley's *Walks in Epping Forest* (London: 123, Fleet-street) is more than it pretends to be. It is not only a useful guide to one of the most attractive places in the neighbourhood of London, but it records the history of the forest and its varied associations from a remote antiquity. The illustrations, which are plentifully distributed throughout the book, are most creditably executed, and give a very truthful idea of some of the most picturesque spots. By the aid of this guide the pedestrian may enjoy many days of pleasant and varied wanderings; and he will find in it all the information requisite for creature comforts. The only omission which we have been able to detect is a reference to the open sewer near Clingford, which is a nuisance to the public and a disgrace to the authorities. Mr. Lindley devotes several pages to the fauna and flora of Epping Forest, thus making his book attractive to students as well as mere holiday-seekers.

The Council of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest have resolved to name one of the wards in the new wing the Shaftesbury Ward, in memory of the noble Earl, who had been president of the hospital for thirty-four years.

By a large majority the Court of Common Council have confirmed the suggestion of a committee to appoint Mr. Horace Jones architect for the construction of the Tower Bridge, in association with Mr. Wolfe Barry, C.E., and that £30,000 should be paid to them for their services.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, at their weekly meeting on the 16th inst., adopted a report from the Works and General Purposes Committee recommending that a bill be promoted by the Board in the next Session of Parliament requiring the Board annually to inspect all theatres and places of amusement now subject to the Act 41 and 42 Vict., and providing that no license shall be granted either by the Lord Chamberlain or the Justices except upon such certificate.

The eighth report of the Commissioners of Prisons for the year ended March 31 last, issued as a Bluebook, shows that the population of the prisons at that date was 16,221, having been 17,421 at the end of the previous year. Observation shows that as a general rule the prison population rises between February and the following autumn and falls by the succeeding February. There appears to be almost invariably a considerable drop during April, and another in July, followed in both cases by a marked rise in the month after; and the month of November or December, or both, are always characterised by a marked fall in the population.



RAMBLING SKETCHES: KEMSING, KENT.



DROPPING IN TO LUNCH.—DRAWN BY A. E. EMSLIE.

ON LOCH FYNE.

All day long the murmur of the burn at the back of the house mingles unconsciously—like the sound of the screw in that admirable “Uncommercial Traveller”—with our thoughts and deeds, and seems to set the prosaic occupations of life to the prettiest rustic music. The gentle voice of the clear brown water is a note or two higher in tone since the recent storms—storms which filled the narrow streams that run down the hillside to overflowing, created cascades and waterfalls, and reduced the meadows to swamps; but it would be a most unpoetical person (such a one truly as he who was driven from the country by “those confounded nightingales”) who would venture to complain of the romantic rushing and babbling. Past the wash-house, set on the green ferny banks for the greater convenience of the laundry-women; past the sweet-smelling garden, protected by venerable grey walls, with its old-fashioned mixture of fruit and flowers and grass walks; under the picturesque arched bridges; within sound of the vulgar chatter of the steam-saw, busily employed in cutting into smooth pieces the long trees blown down—near eight thousand of them—in the gales last February, the burn at last finds its way into the famous Loch Fyne—that lovely lake that nestles in the heart of Argyllshire, and which, surely, is one of the most beautiful in all this wondrous west coast.

It is a question when the loch looks its best: whether at early dawn, as, dimpling and smiling, a faint roseate tinge on its waves, it awaits the sun's approach; at midday, when, “blue as the bluest cornflower,” like the sea in Hans Andersen's immortal “Mermaid,” it glistens and glitters in brilliant, matchless splendour; or, in the evening, as, placid and calm, it reflects the clouds and the stars, while above floats “that orbèd maiden, with white fire laden,” a trailing silver path falling from her lamp across the shadowed water, and the tall firs that fringe the shores are etched against the awful mysterious grey sky. At all hours and in all moods it possesses the power, like a loadstone, of drawing one towards it. The hand of a magician must surely have waved over her in ages past, giving the loch the fairy gift of perpetual youth and beauty, the fairy power of fascination; for, beside it, at all times, are to be found not only the children of the house, whose best-loved haunt is the waterside, but those grown-up members who steal an hour from the shooting, driving, and walking to lounge in quiet content on the heather-covered boulders and myrtle-scented grass, embroidered in white, yellow, and blue with eyebright, tormentill, and scabious; or, drifting in the brown-sailed boat, forgetful of time and the dinner-hour in a dream of loveliness amid these enchanted islands.

And the quiet is so intense that, like Fine Ears in the fairy tale, it is almost possible to hear the grass grow. Sometimes

a sea-gull or peewit cries hoarsely as it swiftly passes, or in the distance one hears the puff, puff, puff, of the Columba going down to Greenock (in the west kirkyard of which ugly town is buried Burns's Highland Mary, with two lines from the well-known poem engraved on the stone above the head of the “dear departed shade”), or the Lord of the Isles coming from Inverary—that fine grey pile, built in the fateful '45; but these occasional sounds only serve to accentuate the silence. Far away to the right (the faintest blue grey, a shade or two darker than the sky) rise the hills of Mull, recalling Johnson's Tour and Flora Macdonald. A little nearer lies Ardrishaig, looking like a string of shining diamonds, at the foot of the green rocks; and further down the coast is Tarbert, the beloved of the author of “Princess of Thule,” built in a cleft, famous as the place chosen by King Haco of Norway to rest on his way to fight the battle of Largs, when that child of Odin penetrated into these remote regions and conquered the Western Isles; and also famous for the possession of the ruins of a castle inhabited by Robert the Bruce, when, in 1315, he wrested the lands from the Norwegians and destroyed their forts. No one more warlike than tourists or fishermen ever agitate the little town now; and, indeed, it is impossible to imagine this peaceful spot has ever been through a time of “Sturm und Drang” at all.

As the yacht glides round the Point, one comes in sight of the old white house—let, this many a year—which once was the home of those pretty girls whose portraits, by Raeburn, still hang on its walls. “Give me,” says Clive Newcome, “a stately maiden bearing a lily, not a leering giggler, frisking a rattle.” One feels compelled to echo his opinion as one looks at most of the portraits of the time of the Regent. A better picture by the same artist is that of the grandfather of these ladies, whose fine head resembles Gainsborough's “Parish Clerk” in the National Gallery, and who sits, life-size, in blue coat and buckskin breeches, holding a copy of “The Statesman” in his hand, while at his side stands a little girl looking straight at the spectator, with fearless grey eyes, dressed in a straight white frock, with a grey beaver bonnet (similar to the one possessed by Dickens' first love) on the floor at her feet. Now, the two, the child and the old man, sleep in Kilfinan churchyard, many miles over the glowing amethyst hills; and in the house where once they governed, each in their different way, dwell strangers who hardly remember their names. Some, as the boat drifts home, tie, with a laudable care for their complexions, floating gauze veils tighter, and murmur detestation of “these horrid midges”; others gaze lovingly into the blue depths of the loch, looking for herrings, flounders, and salmon-trout, with which these waters are alive; and this most wonderful panorama is spread for the haters of midges and lovers of fish, and appeals to how many of the party?

As night descends on these everlasting hills, the sound

of a harp—that charming exploded instrument—pincèed (as Thackeray says) by the pretty fingers of one of the guests, comes plaintively waiving through the open windows on to the flight of steps, embowered in pale pink cluster-roses, where most of us sit these sultry nights. The “unwearing sun” having gone from our sight to wake up China, “the moon takes up the wondrous tale, and nightly to the listening earth repeats the story of her birth.” The utter quiet grows more intense, interrupted by a rattle from a night-jar, a coo from a wood-pigeon, or a scream from one of the guinea-fowl roosting in the dark belt of trees over yonder. Above the beeches to the right hangs the beautiful Charles' Wain, which once, shining above the twisted chimneys of the Rochester inn, told the time to the sleepy ostler; and to the left the moon—as melodramatic and unreal as the orb that, in the days of long ago, lighted the cave in “The Colleen Bawn” with a weird, ghastly radiance, as Mrs. Boucicault, in her pretty red cloak, struggled in the water, refused to part from her marriage lines, and implored the villainous Danny Mann not to drown her—rises from behind the tall elms and Spanish chestnuts, and “glides glimmering o'er the wind-swept floor with midnight breezes strewn.” Below, the grey waters of the loch glitter like steel; the voices of the men plashing sound with extraordinary distinctness above the ripple of the burn and the trill of the harp; and the last verse from that sublime hymn of Addison's, which we most of us know by heart, comes to one's mind with additional force and clearness as one looks at the beauty, behind which, as Plato says, there must be someone beautiful, at the wisdom, behind which there must be someone wise.

A granite column in memory of General Gordon was unveiled on the 15th inst. in the Queen's Park, Southampton, of which town he was a resident.

At a special meeting of the Salford Town Council it was unanimously resolved that, subject to the expression of opinion by the ratpayers, the Corporation should take up shares in the Manchester Ship Canal to an extent not exceeding 25,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.

A special train left Liverpool on the 15th inst. for Chester with members of the Incorporated Law Society who have been attending the annual conference. At Chester the party divided, the greater number going by road or river to the magnificent palace recently erected by the Duke of Westminster on the banks of the Dee in Eaton. They were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Chester and North Wales Law Society. Many of the members remaining in Liverpool made trips on the river, visiting some of the large Atlantic steamers, grain warehouses, and other objects of interest.

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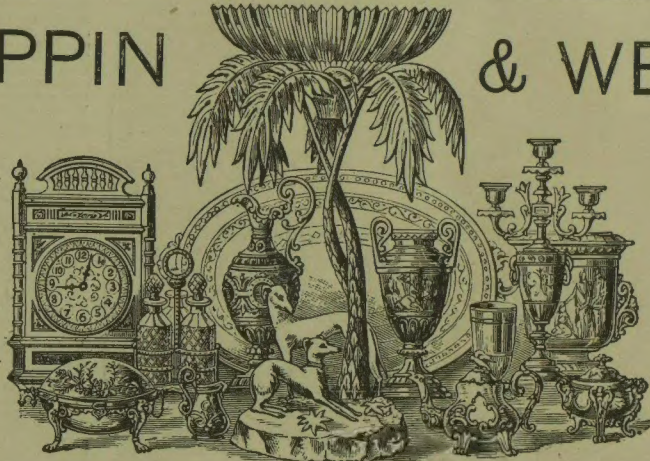


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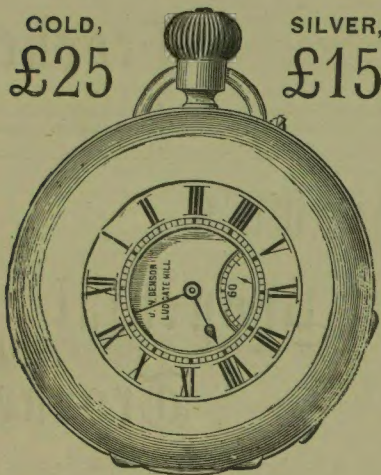
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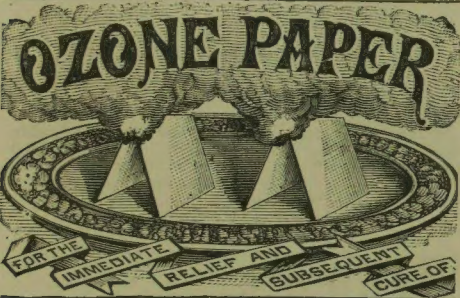
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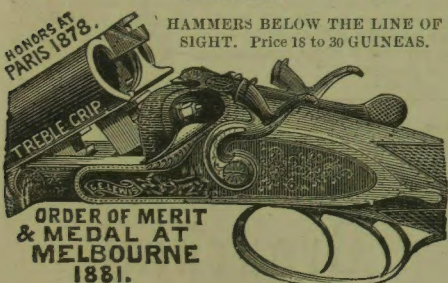
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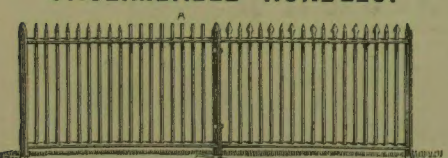
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by INGRAM BROTHERS, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1885.